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THREE CENTS

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## BRITISH AIRSHIP R-34 MAY REACH NEW YORK TODAY

Dirigible in Touch With Wireless  
Station at Cape Race Reports  
Position 52 Deg. North, 45  
Deg. West, at 8:45 P.M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ontario—According to a message received in Newfoundland last night the British airship R-34, which is flying from the East Fortune aerodrome in Scotland to the United States, expects to reach New York today.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CAPE RACE, Newfoundland—The wireless station here last night was in touch for the first time with the British dirigible R-34. A wireless from the big trans-Atlantic airship at 3:55, Greenwich time, stated: "All well, flying 1000 feet in the air, latitude 52, longitude 40 west. Expect to arrive New York Friday." A later wireless picked up here gave the dirigible's position as "52 north, 45 west at 8:45, Greenwich. All well."

Over Sea and Back in a Day

Speedy Air Voyages Forecasted by  
Lieutenant-Commander Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That within three years, with the interest and cooperation in aviation which prevailed during the war, it will have become the custom to travel to Europe by airship and not at all uncommon to go over in the morning and return in the afternoon, was forecast by Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read of the NC-4, at a dinner given in honor of him, Commander John H. Towers of the NC-2, Lieutenant Commander N. L. Bellinger of the NC-1 and their crews, by the American Flying Club, Wednesday, at the Hotel Commodore.

Commander Read told of the enthusiasm for flying which he found in England and France and expressed his astonishment to find such a lack of general feeling toward aviation on his return to the United States.

Improvement of Motors

After telling of the great faith that came to him with respect to the value of the Liberty motor, Commander Read said:

"One of the chief results gathered regarding the structure of the seaplane was the fact that the future machine built for long-distance flight should be enormously larger. Perhaps one of the most important steps in the improvement of the motors is the development of suitable gearing. The gearing down of the propeller is perhaps one of the easiest methods, theoretically, of obtaining greater efficiency. The design of larger aeroplanes in the future will undoubtedly incorporate the features of a gearing down from the motor to the propeller and also the connecting up of several motors to drive one large propeller."

Regarding the radio, the results obtained by the radio officer on the NC-4 undoubtedly broke many previous records. He sent messages over 700 miles. He heard Boston talking over 1000 nautical miles. He copied a long message sent from the George Washington when approaching Brest, France, from 1175 miles away. He heard stations calling other stations 1300 miles away. When you consider the requirements of a radio installation on our comparatively small seaplane, it is really a marvelous performance.

Value of Radio Compass

The radio compass also proved itself of the greatest value. Owing to this fact I almost forgot that we had such an instrument aboard. The average distance at which we could obtain results with this radio compass was thirty or forty miles, with the destroyers. I look to the radio compass in the future for the solution of the navigation problem of trans-Atlantic flying.

The most tangible result of the flight was the immense amount of information obtained concerning the seaplanes themselves and concerning the operation over the sea for long distances. The obtaining of that information was the chief reason for undertaking the project. I will not try to estimate the more intangible results of increasing prestige to the navy and to the country.

A question that has been asked several times is, 'What were your general impressions of the flight?' My general impression of the trans-Atlantic flight itself was to the effect that the Atlantic Ocean had greatly shrunk in size."

Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, urged the establishment of a department of aeronautics in the United States, saying that he believed that it was as necessary for the development of the commercial features of the industry as for its military value.

Welcome Is Planned

All Is in Readiness for Landing of  
the R-34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

MINEOLA, Long Island, New York—All is in readiness here for the arrival of the R-34, which, according to calculations last night, is due tomorrow morning. The United States naval

aviation unit at Roosevelt Field, where the landing will be made, went through a final drill yesterday. Provisions have been made for thousands of spectators, although the crowd may be reduced by the fact that the dirigible may not arrive today, although it was announced last night that those in charge of the R-34 had said they might reach New York before tomorrow.

The United States Navy dirigible C-3, a craft similar to the G-5, which was lost after a flight to Newfoundland, will escort the R-34 in from the sea. Hundreds of army and navy service men are ready to lend a hand with the big dirigible. High officers in the naval aviation service will be at the field when she arrives.

Fairly Loud Signals Heard  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Air Ministry announced shortly after 7 o'clock this evening that H. M. S. Renown, stationed in mid-Atlantic, had heard fairly loud and readable signals from the R-34 at 12:13 o'clock.

British Air Ministry's Statement  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Air Ministry announced today that it expected the dirigible R-34, now in mid-ocean on her trans-Atlantic flight, to reach St. Johns, Newfoundland, tomorrow morning and Hazlehurst Field, Long Island, early on Saturday morning.

Airship 835 Miles From St. Johns  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today Maj.-Gen. J. B. Seely, Undersecretary for Air, said the R-34 had gone 1035 miles on her course at 6 o'clock this morning. It was 835 miles from St. Johns. The weather reports were favorable and General Seely said it was hoped the dirigible would soon strike a following wind. The R-34 will drop messages at St. Johns and Halifax and proceed to New York. General Seely said much information would be obtained on the possibilities of air traffic across the Atlantic by the flight and he expressed a hope that it would bind still closer the ties between this country and America.

R-33 Flies Over London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The R-33, companion airship to the R-34 now crossing the Atlantic, has made its first appearance over London in connection with the Victory Loan and is circling over the capital.

Course Taken by Airship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The airship R-34, which left East Fortune aerodrome for Long Island at 2:48 a.m. British summer time, or 1:48, Greenwich mean time, passed over Rathlin, County Antrim, at 4:30, G. M. T., and coasting the north of Ireland, was 8 a.m. G. M. T., at 30 minutes 40 minutes west, 55 degrees 20 minutes north, proceeding due west at 40 knots. A message dispatched from the vessel at 10:05, G. M. T., reports everything in order.

Vessel Cruising Above Fog

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The report from the R-34 to the Air Ministry at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, showed that she was continuing her progress almost due west; her position then was 52 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 34 degrees 30 minutes west longitude. The report said the airship was cruising above fog.

Weather Conditions Favorable

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Air Ministry received a report from the British dirigible R-34 at 6:11 o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time, giving her position as 52 degrees 40 minutes north and 30 degrees west. This is approximately half way to Newfoundland. The British warship Renown, stationed in mid-Atlantic reported at 6:15 o'clock this morning that the barometer was steady, the wind blowing about four miles an hour from the northwest, the sky clear, visibility good, and the sea smooth.

WATER PERIOD OFFICERS  
ORDERED DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, sent a night letter last night to all military commands in the United States ordering that steps be taken to have every officer commissioned for the period of the war released from the service by Sept. 30. The text of the letter follows:

"Appropriations for the support of the army make it necessary that immediate and energetic steps be taken by you to expedite reduction of commissioned personnel. By Sept. 30, 1918, it will be necessary that a peace-time strength of commissioned personnel as provided by the National Defense Act be reached, and that officers of permanent establishment be returned to their regular grade. All officers holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointment, will be discharged on or before that date."

The commanding officers of all departments, points of embarkation, chiefs of all staffs, and the commanding officers of all camps and military stations not under jurisdiction of any of the above will take immediate steps to readjust the duties of commissioned personnel under their jurisdiction and to cause discharge of officers holding only emergency commissions as rapidly as possible and in such manner that all will be discharged on or before Sept. 30, 1918."

Prohibition Chairman on Enforcement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Independence Day will be the occasion of a review of the American troops on the Place de la Concorde by President Poincaré.

## FEW VIOLATIONS OF THE DRY LAW

Expected Defiance Fails Except  
in Isolated Instances—Plan Is  
to Aid Enforcement—Mr.  
Gompers Warns of Outbreaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The nation-wide defiance and violation of the Prohibition Act, instigated and hoped for by the liquor forces, in few states on the Atlantic Coast

has completely failed to materialize. Such violation as has been reported to the Department of Justice is confined to such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Jersey City, Atlantic City, and San Francisco.

As far as the country in general is concerned, the reports received here indicate that there is no issue, and no agitation.

In 38 states of the Union there is no controversy even over the legality of the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, much less over "hard" liquor. The present plan of the department is to get a test case in each town or city where there is a violation of the law. Orders have already been given to the various United States attorneys to get these cases under way.

Early Action Sought

The dry forces in both the Senate and the House will attempt to get the enforcement bill up for consideration early next week. The sub-committee which is working on the Senate bill will have it ready to present before the President submits the treaty of peace, it being realized that once discussion on this subject breaks, it will be extremely difficult to get right of way for any other legislation, however important it may be.

The wet forces are hoping against hope that the President may veto the enforcement bill. Such a contingency, however, is plainly ridiculous, it is pointed out, as the President would thus put himself in the position of preventing the carrying out of a law which he himself signed and which his legal advisers have informed him he has no power to set aside.

According to an order issued from the office of the chief of staff yesterday, the War Department contemplates that all officers and commissioned officers for the emergency army should be discharged by Sept. 30, at the latest.

Wet Forces Hopeful

This date has been, accordingly, seized upon by the wet forces as the date on which they expect the President to declare demobilization accomplished, though the question at issue is not the date on which all reserve officers are released, but the date on which all men enlisted for the emergency are out of the service.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday issued a reply to those who criticized him for maintaining that working men must have been in order to be most efficient. He cited a report made by an investigator in whom he has confidence to show that dangerous radicalism has increased in Detroit, Michigan, under prohibition, and that workers have left there because of the prohibition.

He also asserts that bolshevism, socialism, the I. W. W. and other radical schools are flourishing in a degree that is "sinister and amazing" and charges this to prohibition.

Brewing to Continue

Lawyer for California Company Con-

tends It Is Legal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Mrs.

Annette A. Adams, United States attorney, filed information yesterday against the Rainier Brewing Company, Louis Henrich, president, and R. Samet, manager, for selling beer containing over one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. A bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of the two defendants and a citation for the corporation.

It was admitted by Mr. Campbell that he had not made an extended investigation among growers and dealers, but based his charges upon statements made by those he had seen around his home, and upon his knowledge of trade customs. At the Department of Agriculture it was stated that perhaps 3600 of the country dealers and a few of the 279 distributing center dealers had been in reports on their profits, and from present indications, the total excess profits would not reach \$2,000,000. This amount, or whatever amount is recovered, will be returned to the growers.

Mr. Campbell said he called upon members of the Federal Trade Commission to see if they would investigate the wool dealers, but declared he was told the commission had insufficient funds for such an investigation.

If the commission will investigate the wool dealers like they investigated the packers," he said. "I will be satisfied, and believe my charges will be fully sustained. If the commission will not act, several members of Congress are ready to do so."

Figures Discounted

It was admitted by Mr. Campbell that he had not made an extended investigation among growers and dealers, but based his charges upon statements made by those he had seen around his home, and upon his knowledge of trade customs.

Virtually none of the large New England dealers have reported their excess profits, and these are the dealers accused by Mr. Campbell of making heavy excess profits. No statement of the position of the department was made after the conference, but Mr. Campbell understood that officials would scrutinize reports carefully and would not, at this time, publicly reduplicate his charges. Regulations for the buying of the 1918 clip were made by the War Industries Board, and the Department of Agriculture is merely winding up the work along lines laid down by the board.

The concession regarding docks and harbors is to the effect that instead of these being actually controlled by the Transport Minister he shall have certain powers to order improvements for facilitating transport. In the matter of roads, the government has agreed to the setting up of an advisory committee.

The chief criticism of these amend-

ments came from the Labor members, who having previously supported the government against opponents of the bill, now took the view that they had been thrown over at the dictation of private interests.

Mr. Bonar Law assured the House, however, that there had been no attempt to square matters behind its back, and maintained that they had retained the coordinating character of the measure, which, he said, they had regarded from the first as of vital importance to the country.

In the House of Lords, the debate on the enabling bill for conferring certain powers on the National Assembly of the Church of England was resumed, and the views were again divided as to whether the effect of the measure would be to facilitate democratic government or church affairs or to set up ecclesiastical control.

The debate was eventually adjourned until today.

## FORMER KAISER TO BE TRIED IN LONDON

Tribunal Before Which Former  
German Emperor Is to Appear  
Will Sit in English Capital,  
Mr. Lloyd George Announces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In

the House of Commons today Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, announced that the decision had been reached to place the former German Emperor on trial. He added that the tribunal before which the former Kaiser would appear would sit in London.

While Mr. Lloyd George did not state definitely that the government intended international action to compel Wilhelm II's attendance at the trial, the general impression tonight was that this was his intention if law officers of the Crown decide it is possible.

Statements made by Mr. Campbell in a letter addressed to the National Board of Farm Organizations were brought to the attention of the department, and Mr. Campbell called to correct certain impressions which he thought had been incorrectly drawn from his allegations. On one point he admitted himself to be in error, namely, the amount of the 1918

domestic clip.

"I was in error," Mr. Campbell stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "in estimating the clip at 700,000,000 pounds and calculating the amount of money wrongfully withheld from the growers from that figure. The fact is that less than half of the total purchases by the government was from domestic growers. Hence, my charge could only involve about 300,000,000 pounds of wool, the remainder having been bought abroad.

Losers to Wool Growers

"But with this modification I stop. I still assert that the Boston wool dealers paid the growers less than they were entitled to, possibly an average of 10 cents a pound less than they should have paid. This means that several millions of dollars went into the pockets of the dealers that rightfully belonged to the growers.

What I want is an investigation all the way along the line. The government intended the growers should get all of the fixed price except certain specified charges and commissions, but they did not get this price, by a margin that aggregates millions of dollars.

Mr. Campbell said he called upon members of the Federal Trade Commission to see if they would investigate the wool dealers, but declared he was told the commission had insufficient funds for such an investigation.

"If the commission will investigate the wool dealers like they investigated the packers," he said. "I will be satisfied, and believe my charges will be fully sustained. If the commission will not act, several members of Congress are ready to do so."

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The concession regarding docks and harbors is to the effect that instead of these being actually controlled by the Transport Minister he shall have certain powers to order improvements for facilitating transport. In the matter of roads, the government has agreed to the setting up of an advisory committee.

The chief criticism

of a treaty concluded on the same date and to the same end between Great Britain and the French Republic, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will not enter into force until the moment when the latter is ratified.

"Article III.—The present treaty must be submitted to the Council of the Society of the Nations, and must be recognized by the Council deciding if occasion arise by majority as an engagement in conformity with the government of the society. It will remain in force until, upon demand of one of the parties to the treaty, the Council, deciding if occasion arise by a majority, finds that the society itself assures sufficient protection.

"Article IV.—The present treaty shall before ratification be submitted to the Chamber of the French Parliament for approval and it shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States of America at the same time as the treaty of Versailles shall be submitted for assent to ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged at the time of deposit in Paris of the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, or as soon afterward as possible."

Then follow the signatures of Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Pichon, President Wilson, and Mr. Lansing.

The agreement between Great Britain and France corresponds with that between the United States and France, with an additional provision that the treaty imposes no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British Empire unless and until it be approved by the parliament of each dominion interested. This agreement is signed by Georges Clemenceau, Stephen Pichon, David Lloyd George, and A. J. Balfour.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO DR. PESSOA

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (Thursday)—President Wilson today sent a message to Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, expressing regret that he was not in the United States to greet him, and extending best wishes and the hope that his visit had been pleasant.

The message read:

"I sincerely hope that Your Excellency's visit to the United States has been in every way agreeable to you. I greatly regret that I was not there to welcome you upon your arrival, and I wish now to bid you a temporary good-by with the sincerest best wishes. It was a pleasure to know you in Paris and I am sure you must feel how warm is the friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Brazil. I hope that every influence will draw the people of the two countries into closer and closer relations."

A novel feature on the occasion of the Independence Day exercises will be the first use at sea of the wireless telephone for transmitting a presidential speech. A transmitter will be placed alongside the President, so that as he addresses the soldiers and sailors on board the ship his words will be heard on board all transports within a radius of 300 miles.

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH ACT IN OPERATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Dr. Christopher Addison, whose appointment as first Minister of Health has been announced, has notified the local authorities that an order-in-council has been made fixing July 1 as the day from which the Ministry of Health Act comes into operation.

Continuing, he writes that all powers and duties of the Local Government Board pass to the Ministry of Health, the question of the transfer to other government departments of any existing powers or duties not relating to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people being reserved for consideration and decision at an early date.

**TURKISH CABINET CHANGES ANNOUNCED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A Constantinople telegram states that a split has occurred between the government and the Liberal Party, which hitherto has given the government support against the Committee of Union and Progress.

Cabinet changes are also announced of a nature to weaken the Administration. The Committee of Union and Progress is immensely active in the provinces, instigating a rebellion and arming the population.

**AMERICAN OFFICERS DECORATED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig decorated 16 American officers on the Horse Guards Parade today before Major-General Biddle and the British and American staffs, surrounded by thousands of spectators. Sir Douglas said he hoped they would regard the decorations not only as a recognition from Great Britain of great services rendered, but also as reminders of the feeling of close comradeship existing between the armies in the field, as well as the admiration, esteem, and real affection with which the British forces everywhere regarded their comrades in the American Army.

**TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Trade Union Congress opened at Nurnberg on Tuesday under the presidency of Karl Lescien. Fifty-two unions, representing 500,000 members, were represented by 664 delegates. Foreign delegations from Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Austria were present.

#### VIIEWS REGARDING BESSARABIA HEARD

Council of Five Considers the Claims of Rumania and Russian Provisional Government in Disposition of Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The question of Bessarabia was discussed yesterday by the Council of Five, who heard the views of Mr. Mishir, representing Rumania, and Mr. Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador sent to Paris by Prince Lvov in the name of the Provisional Government. Mr. Maklakoff has been recognized by General Koltchak, and his appearance before the Supreme Council is regarded as a distinctly interesting event. The claims set forward by both countries' representatives are categorical and divergent.

Though Mr. Maklakoff is disposed to make concessions, because of the value of Rumania's diplomatic aid, he is faced with the possibility of reproaching in the future for not having secured Russia's interests. If a formula cannot be found, the Council of Five will have to make their own decision on the matter.

#### Censorship to Be Suppressed

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Clemenceau, in receiving today Jean Dupuy, president of the Association of Proprietors of Paris Newspapers, made this declaration:

"The French Government will suppress the censorship and martial law as soon as the treaty has been ratified by America, Great Britain and Germany, three of the signatories, and, according to the forecasts of Messrs. Wilson and Lloyd George, this will take place at an early date for their respective countries."

#### Committee to Examine Treaty

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Premier, René Viviani, today was chosen president of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies to examine the peace treaty with Germany and report to the Chamber.

#### French Premier Congratulated

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President Poincaré today received telegrams of felicitations on the signing of the peace treaty from the presidents of Cuba, Guatemala and Venezuela and from the Vice-President of Brazil, Admiral Koltchak, head of the Russian Government at Omsk, telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Clemenceau.

#### COMMUNISTS GAIN GROUND IN VIENNA

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Emil von Strauss, director of the Deutsche Bank and one of the German financial delegates at Versailles, declared today that financial circles in Berlin were gravely apprehensive that Vienna might shortly fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks, reports from there indicating that the city is politically in imminent danger, in view of the activities of Hungarian Communists.

The Hungarians, he said, were not only generally spreading corruption funds, but had succeeded in perfecting an organization to a degree threatening the overthrow of the Renner Cabinet and the proclamation of a soviet republic.

#### Austrian Students Executed

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—By The Associated Press—Forty students in the military college at Budapest have been executed by order of the Hungarian communist government, according to advice received from the Hungarian Communists.

The Hungarians, he said, were not only generally spreading corruption funds, but had succeeded in perfecting an organization to a degree threatening the overthrow of the Renner Cabinet and the proclamation of a soviet republic.

Bela Kun has issued proclamation declaring that since proper appreciation has not been shown of the mild treatment of the past three months, blood shall flow henceforth if necessary to insure the protection of the proletariat."

**MR. DE VALERA ON NEW IRISH SCHEME**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Arthur Griffith, vice-president of the Sinn Fein movement, announced last night he had received the following telegram from Eamon de Valera, now in New York:

"I am sure there is no danger that the Irish people will start into a trot after the new Plunkett carrot. The dode is, perhaps, unknown to the American people, but will be explained to them."

Mr. Griffith said he had sent this cable to Mr. de Valera:

"The latest attempt to sidetrack the Irish national demand is dead in its cradle."

A number of prominent Irishmen, headed by Sir Horace Plunkett, issued last week, in the name of the Irish Dominion League, a manifesto containing proposals for a settlement of the Irish question. It was proposed that Ireland should be a dominion in the British Empire, but otherwise would have complete freedom.

**WASHINGTON TO HAVE PAGEANT OF NATIONS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—With spectacles and pageantry, fireworks, and a parade participated in by the nations of the world, presented the celebration of the Fourth of July in Washington, is expected to be the most notable in the history of the city.

The ceremonies will begin at 9:30

o'clock today with the assembling at the Washington Monument of all the soldiers, sailors and marines of the District of Columbia who engaged in service, either at home or abroad, during the war. Medals of honor will be conferred upon them in behalf of the District of Columbia. One of the most impressive features of the ceremony will be that of the oath of service and citizenship by American-born young men and women who have attained the age of 21 years in the last 12 months.

The order in which the floats will appear in the parade is as follows:

France, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, Japan, Argentina, Peru, Portugal, Bolivia, Norway, Guatemala, Sweden, Denmark, Cuba, Venezuela, Salvador, China, Panama, Ecuador, Belgium, Colombia, Switzerland, Greece, Honduras, Nicaragua, Montenegro, Paraguay, Uruguay, Netherlands, Serbia, Croats and Slovaks, Haiti, Rumania, Persia, Tzec-Slovakia, Lithuania, National Geographic Society, the float of thrifit, and the float of Uncle Sam.

**GENERAL DENIKIN STILL ADVANCING**

Commander of Southern Russian Armies Moving Toward the Heart of the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik wireless message claims that the Red Army has occupied Perm and Leningrad on the eastern front and on the Petrograd front has scored successes against the Finns west and east of Lake Ladoga.

On the other hand, the continued advance toward the heart of Ukraine by General Denikin, commander of the southern Russian armies, is admitted. General Denikin has captured Konstantinograd on the direct road to Poltava and Kiev, and the prospect of a junction with Mr. Grigorieff's anti-Bolshevik forces is becoming less remote.

Farther east General Denikin has also taken Lisky.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Successes against the Bolsheviks by the allied troops on the Dvina River and Murmansk railway fronts are reported in an official statement received today from Archangel.

The statement reads:

"On the right bank of the Dvina the allied front has been advanced to the River Semmens. On the left our troops have occupied Yakovlevskos. Forest fires forced us temporarily to evacuate the front line on the railway (Vologda) front.

"On the Murmansk railway the enemy's positions on the railway were assaulted and captured. The enemy retreated, burning the bridges. The enemy's losses on the Izhanga Peninsula are reliably estimated at 500."

#### CLOSING OF MARKET OFFICES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California—Claiming that the agricultural bill now before the Senate at Washington will automatically close all offices of the federal Bureau of Markets west of Denver, protests are being sent to Washington against its passage in the present form by fruit and vegetable organizations.

The Potato Dealers Association has sent the following:

"Members of California Wholesale Potato Dealers Association protest against discrimination of western states in favor of eastern states in agricultural appropriation bill. Agricultural bill passed out of Senate committee yesterday does not carry sufficient funds to maintain Bureau of Markets on Pacific Coast, serving largest producing section in country.

We commend work of Bureau of Markets on Pacific Coast, particularly the market news service on fruits and vegetables and food products received

from those members of the seamen's organization who were present, and they advised me that in the discussion on the bill they were going to place in their shipping articles a provision that any seaman demanding one-half of his pay in the United States, agreed beforehand that he in that case should be paid at the rate of one shilling per month. Their aim, so far as England is concerned, is to place the men in a position in which they will have no money to live on after they leave a vessel and until they can get another vessel, and thus hold them to the vessel through physical necessities.

**Conference in Norway**

The seamen and shipowners of Norway discussed the question of advances in their conference and the seamen insisted that all advances be paid at the rate of one shilling per month. Their aim, so far as England is concerned, is to place the men in a position in which they will have no money to live on after they leave a vessel and until they can get another vessel, and thus hold them to the vessel through physical necessities.

The French seamen do not understand the act, and what position they will take when they do understand it is at the best a guess.

One moment they say it is drastic as against the seamen, and the next moment say it is too drastic as against the owner. They have had no means of gaining any experience about it, or carefully studying it in any operation that might have upon French seamen, because the French seamen are all inscribed with the French Navy; they are all man-of-war men and to leave their vessels while war is in progress would incur the death penalty. What influence it might have upon the French seamen we must wait to ascertain until peace time.

"The shipowners in Norway are hostile to the act; they hoped that the Paris meeting might destroy it—they were disappointed when this did not happen.

They understand the law and realize that unless it is changed, repealed or in some way emasculated, they will be compelled not only to pay the American wage rate but to adopt the same principles for themselves.

"I have had no personal experience with either Swedish or Danish ship owners, but I have a very definite understanding about what at least some of the Danish masters feel about it; they want the serfdom of the seamen wiped out, and it is reported that this is a feeling that is fairly general.

**Wages in Other Countries**

The information which I have received, but which I have not been able to verify, is that the wages in Italy run somewhere between \$60 and \$70; not in wages specifically, but in addition to one name or the other.

The wages in France have not been influenced by the Seamen's Act. The information I received from the officers of the French Union is that the wages of fremen are £10, the wages of sailors £8 18s.; that is to say, in American money, \$50 for the fremen and about \$45 for the sailors.

"The wages in England are £11 10s. for sailors and £12 for fremen with a £3 bonus, which is to remain and which is to be included in the wages as such. So as a matter of fact the wages in England are £15 or equivalent to ours, which are £75. The Norwegian seamen and shipowners met and came to an understanding in regard to wages for a year, and it was frankly acknowledged both by the shipowners and seamen that it was necessary in order to hold the men to work substantially at least the American wage rates in all overseas trade.

As a result they agreed that the wages of sailors in the overseas trade in freight vessels should be 263 crowns, which is equivalent to \$70 in our money; in passenger vessels, 273 crowns, which is the equivalent of about \$72.50, that is for sailors.

**TZECHE TO CELEBRATE JULY 4**

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Wednesday)—Great preparations have been made here to celebrate the Fourth of July. The Tzec-Slovak National Assembly has sent a message to the United States Congress, expressing the homage and gratitude of the Tzec Nation "to the great American democracy and President Wilson, who contributed to the realization of independence by the Tzec-Slovak Republic."

The ceremonies will begin at 9:30

#### SEAMEN'S ACT OF THE UNITED STATES

President of Union Gives European Views and Says Measure Already Has Caused Higher Wages in Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The United States Seamen's Act, which has some aspects of far-reaching international importance and which, it is stated, is to be attacked in the present session of Congress, is viewed by European nations, was told recently by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has just returned from Europe, at a mass meeting of all maritime unions in San Francisco, and in a recent issue of The Seamen's Journal, the organ of the International Seamen's Union.

The Seamen's Act was passed in 1915 largely through the efforts of Mr. Furuseth, who had carried on a campaign for several years in behalf of such legislation, an important provision of the act being the protection of the foreign sailor in his right to leave his ship in an American port.

It was contended by Mr. Furuseth that this measure would tend to relieve the seamen of the world from a condition that was regarded, in some respects, as practical slavery, and raise the working conditions and wages of the alien seaman to the American standard.

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## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Fourth Vindicated

It appears from the recently recovered letter of Mr. Thomas McLean, one of the original signatories of the Declaration of Independence, that the celebration of July Fourth as the birthday of American independence is after all justified because the Declaration of independence was that day ordered to be "engrossed on parchment," although the signing was done as opportunity offered during succeeding months. "The Congress of 1776 kept a secret journal," the McLean letter continues. "Here was entered the provision that no person should have a seat in Congress, during that year, until he should have signed the declaration, in order (I have been given to understand) to prevent traitors or spies from worming themselves amongst us." At this distance in time the provision seems wise, for the new Congress was committed to a course which had many enemies. That the published journal let the idea stand that the declaration was signed on the result of conditions due to the line of least resistance, for having established the declaration on that date, it was thought wise not to bother with the date on which each signer added his signature.

### A Laundry Question

Chinese laundrymen of Manila have gone to law to obtain an injunction against a new municipal ordinance requiring that all slips issued in receipt for laundry shall be written either in English or Spanish. The Chinese oppose the ordinance, they say, because few of them are able to write either of the required languages. To the Occidental the laundry slip has long been a mystery, and there have even been tales that the laundrymen lightened their toll of freshening soiled linen by inscribing upon the little red slips humorous descriptions of their clients. Is it possible that the Manila ordinance was introduced by some person who found himself in possession of a comic inventory of his own countenance, as a means of identifying himself when he called for his collars and shirts?

### Mr. Pickwick Once More

A quaint coach and four-in-hand recently trundled up to the entrance of what was known to Mr. Pickwick as the "White Hart Inn" in the Borough of London. There alighted from it a curiously distinguished-looking man, whose coat-tails, tights, garters, cravat and blue surtourt with brass buttons gave sufficient evidence that their owner might well have been none other than Mr. Samuel Pickwick himself, even were his eyes not beaming behind the circular spectacles as though he had but just accomplished new and important observations on the theory of little bats and on the source of the mighty Hampstead ponds. Stepping down after him were the less familiar figures of his four admiring protégés, the romantic Tupman, the poetic Snodgrass and the sporting Winkle, and other members of the celebrated club. The strange arrivals proved to be members of the modern Pickwick club, among them some well-known actors, who were journeying in the guise of their Dickensian prototypes, around some of the favorite haunts of the "immortal man" preliminary to the production of a charitable dramatic performance given by the club in one of London's leading theaters.

### "Going Up"

French gunnery experts are attempting to perfect a "big Bertha," capable of firing a projectile 50 miles or so in the air. Their purpose is fortunately not a destructive one, but merely to study the higher atmosphere. Experiments contemplated include determining, what the ether is like at that elevation, whether density or terrestrial attraction exists at that distance from the earth, or whether a projectile having got thus far would be free to continue its way toward the stars. The results will be awaited with great interest. It would seem as if the gunnery experts would have to exercise much ingenuity in devising safe means of receiving the desired information, and getting it in satisfactory "readable" form, when it returns from the "higher atmosphere."

### The Turk

As western individuals observe and analyze the present state of Turkey, one may well wonder that the Turkish power so long maintained itself. The Turk, says a recent observer, existed in his own country as a mere parasite. For and by himself, he possessed nothing except the army and

the control of the government. Otherwise practically every industry and occupation that ordinarily contributes to the character of a nation had come to be in the hands of the subject peoples from whom the Turk exacted various kinds of tribute. Commerce, shipping, and finance were affairs given over to the Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and other races. Nor had the Turk any important representation in the arts or literature. One sees the theory that the Turk is superior to work carried to the extreme limit. The "Young Turks," after their revolution in 1908, missed the opportunity to improve matters, and the observer in 1919 apparently looks in vain for anything to indicate that the Turk should be given another chance.

### India Dry in 1925

"India Dry in 1925" is the slogan adopted by Allahabad, after a visit from Miss Mary J. Campbell, the new National Temperance organizer for all India. Miss Campbell, who has been for many years a missionary in the Punjab, started a great temperance movement there and waged a four or five months' campaign which the government considered of sufficient importance to warrant the bestowing upon her of the Kalsar-i-Hind medal. This campaign came about through the request of the people of Pathankot, where Miss Campbell had been engaged in building up a large boarding school for girls, that she help them to free themselves from the bondage of drink. Five groups of women in India have, through Miss Campbell's efforts, been organized for temperance instruction, and in the Katra school for boys she has organized a flourishing temperance society. It is the people themselves who have asked the missionary to help them, for their own religions oppose this thing. They feel that America's victory over drink is a great inspiration, and it has encouraged them to determine upon that slogan of theirs, "India Dry in 1925."

### Lead Pencils

One result of the war in Japan was an increase in the manufacture of lead pencils, as well as of other uses of black graphite. Before the war, Japan numbered not more than 10 lead pencil manufacturers, and there are now 300 in the single city of Tokyo; in 1917 something like 271,648,000 lead pencils, valued all told at about 2,100,000 yen, were being exported. Although black lead had been used as a writing material from ancient times, the first lead pencils were made in Japan only as long ago as 1879, and that country, although it now has several important producing centers, found its really important addition to the available supply of black lead only when it annexed Korea. At the present time the production of black lead is increasing in Japan and decreasing in other parts of the world so that Japan may reasonably expect before long to occupy third or fourth place as a producer. Whether or not the industry continues on a large scale, of the past few years is for the future to settle; but the sale of pencils by millions during the war would certainly have afforded just pride to Mr. Inokuchi, who, 40 years ago, became the Japanese "Father of the Lead Pencil."

### THE CRUSADERS

The Sea at El Maadan  
22 December, 1916

Mahamdiya's thundering surf had sunk from view.  
Ere the kilted knees had ceased to splash the dew.

And no more we saw the main,  
Till the desert-column's train

Slowly wound amid the dunes of El Maadan.

We had marched, and bivouacked, and counter-marched

More than sixteen weeks, till weary, sore, and parched.

O'er the last long ridge of sand,

Bordered by its white-fringed strand,

There we saw the distant sea at El Maadan.

Early sunlight hung the scrub with dripping fire.

And each red-leaved bush flamed out a blazing pyre.

But it never shone so fair.

As when first we saw it there

Softly glowing on the sea at El Maadan.

We had seen the dried-up salt lake spread below,

One vast opal neath the dawn and after-glow.

And its mid-day pearly hue

Blending into turquoise blue;

But we saw the sapphire sea at El Maadan.

In a night we heard a whirr of wings, so we

Asked if home-birds southward passed, and merrily

Sang one morn a north-land bird;

But the sweetest sound we heard

Was the murmur of the sea at El Maadan.

Neath the moonlight gleamed the sand

Like fields of snow;

We had watched the salt-lake's mirage slowly grow.

Till it led of summer seas

Laving homeland coasts; but these

Were not real—we saw the sea at El Maadan.

Gray-blue hills with violet shadows,

Light blue sky,

Rose-touched slopes, and palms ablaze,

The harvest nigh;

Dates of scarlet, purple, gold,

And rich brown; but there, there rolled,

Lovelier far, the azure sea at El Maadan.

Every day Maghara's far-off, rocky heights,

Rainbow-colored in the morn and evening lights,

Sent our thoughts across the foam;

But we saw the highway home

In the wide, free, restless sea at El Maadan.

## AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

The politician is probably the commonest of the various species of the human race. Yet if the Mikado had placed him on the list of those who never would be missed, it is very doubtful whether there would have been any mourners. The genus politician contains, of course, far more than the comparatively select few who travel, in any major or minor fashion, in the legislative orbit. The "Young Turks," after their revolution in 1908, missed the opportunity to improve matters, and the observer in 1919 apparently looks in vain for anything to indicate that the Turk should be given another chance.

**India Dry in 1925**

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though he admitted, by implication, that the better class was hard to find. There is, of course, a multitude of honorable politicians, intent upon doing what they think best in the world of what the world terms politics, and these are they Bacon dignifies as "true politicians." It is the man who uses politics as a means to his own end, who compromises in questions of Principle, who utters a half-truth lest worse befall the utterance of the whole truth, and all his fellows who fill the helpful ranks of the politicians as contemned by an undiscriminating public.

After all, speaking truly scientifically, the only policy worth considering is Principle. And yet so unprincipled is the human mind that it has adapted the word to mean some deviation from the exact line of Principle inspired by fear, or by human wisdom, or by caution, in short by something sufficiently removed from Principle to be called policy. The man who is looking for popular applause, the man who is weighing the opinions of men, the man who for a moment takes his eyes off Principle, slips that moment off the razor edge of true statesmanship into the valley of politics where, as Hamlet puts it, the funeral baked meats are furnished up as the marriage breakfast. Is there, then, it may be asked, such a thing as a statesman? That, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

**Lead Pencils**

One result of the war in Japan was an increase in the manufacture of lead pencils, as well as of other uses of black graphite. Before the war, Japan numbered not more than 10 lead pencil manufacturers, and there are now 300 in the single city of Tokyo; in 1917 something like 271,648,000 lead pencils, valued all told at about 2,100,000 yen, were being exported. Although black lead had been used as a writing material from ancient times, the first lead pencils were made in Japan only as long ago as 1879, and that country, although it now has several important producing centers, found its really important addition to the available supply of black lead only when it annexed Korea. At the present time the production of black lead is increasing in Japan and decreasing in other parts of the world so that Japan may reasonably expect before long to occupy third or fourth place as a producer. Whether or not the industry continues on a large scale, of the past few years is for the future to settle; but the sale of pencils by millions during the war would certainly have afforded just pride to Mr. Inokuchi, who, 40 years ago, became the Japanese "Father of the Lead Pencil."

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## WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION STATEMENT

**Declaration Is Made That No Evidence Has Been Produced Tracing Bomb Explosions to Radical or Labor Movement**

In response to a request from the Workers Defense Union, the Christian Science Monitor publishes in full the following statement in regard to bomb explosions and plots. The object of the union is stated to be "the defense of all persons persecuted for championing the rights of Labor and freedom of conscience."

NEW YORK. New York—In view of the unsubstantiated rumors emanating from official and semi-official sources to the effect that further bomb exploits may be expected, the Workers Defense Union—a delegate body of Labor unions and radical organizations—feels called upon to make the following statement:

Although the combined efforts of the United States Secret Service and private detective agencies have not produced a scintilla of evidence to show that the bombs of April 29 and the explosions of June 2 can be traced to the radical or Labor movement, the press and the government investigators persist in their original assumption that the terror emanates from radical and Labor sources. Intimations have been repeatedly made by officials, so-called patriotic organizations, and the press that further terrorization may be expected. Indeed, these intimations include specific references to July 4th as the day when Labor will resort to the assassin's trade.

### The Haymarket Affair

We assert that the assumption is a malicious libel against American Labor and especially against the idealistic vanguard known as the radicals. Violence is alien to the radical movement, and those who strive to brand the progressive elements of this country as terrorists do so with the malicious intent of nullifying their efforts to establish a more equitable economic arrangement. The history of Labor is replete with instances where its true and tried leaders were victimized by the masters of industry. Nothing serves this purpose better than a spectacular, melodramatic bomb scare. We need only recall the Haymarket affair in 1886, in conjunction with which Governor Altgeld of Illinois quotes, in his pardon statement, from an interview with Chief of Police Ebsold, printed in The Chicago Daily News of May 19, 1889, as follows:

"On the other hand, Captain Schaack wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted bombs to be found here, there, all around, everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid that their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man Schaack, this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken, wanted none of that policy. Now, here is something the public does not know. After we got the anarchist societies broken up, Schaack wanted to send out men to again organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the thing boiling, keep himself prominent before the public. Well, I sat down on that, I didn't like it."

The desire of Captain Schaack to unearth conspiracies, real or unreal, is significant. When trouble did not exist, it became his mission to create it. The detective's trade flourishes on panic—like a buzzard on the carrion. Certainly his business has, since the recent bomb affairs, experienced a rise most gratifying to those who reap the profits.

### The Detective's Part

The despicable accusations against the radicals in the press, unrepudiated by Chief Flynn or his associates, are serving a dastardly purpose. They are creating an atmosphere of general fear. It is in such an atmosphere that blind mob fury does its work. Would the foes of Labor, the protectors of arrogated wealth, create a system of lynching radicals as a fitting mate to our shameful institution of Negro lynching? It is in such an atmosphere that the best intentioned juries will perpetrate "monumental" injustice against Labor people. The general fear will be transmuted into reactionary legislation which will make the basic American liberties—free speech and press, peaceable assemblage—a meaningless myth. What is more, it will prevent America from doing its humane duty, as the liberal governments of Europe already have done, by extending a general amnesty to political prisoners.

Let us remember that the series of bomb plots benefit none but the enemies of Labor. They give a pretext for high-handed persecution of the radical by his implacable enemy—the possessor of special privilege. They make the detective's business a most lucrative one. Panic is the order of the day, and every rumor allowed to spread unchallenged will add to the confusion, fear, hatred, and misunderstanding.

The rumors of further violence on July 4th or at any other time must be stopped, and the charges against the radical movement withdrawn—unless the public can be shown upon what specific grounds these charges are based. So long as the accusers persist in their allegations without offering genuine supporting evidence, the burden of proof rests heavily upon them who derive concrete benefits out of the terror—namely, the enemies of Labor in general, and the private detective agencies in particular.

### Evidence Demanded

For two months the government has been investigating the bomb plots. The investigation was begun with an

## STRINGENT LAWS TO CURB RADICALS

**United States Congress Now Formulating Repressive Measures Designed to Put an End to All Disloyal Propaganda**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia A general legislative program to curb bolshevism and radicalism of an extreme character is under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. Fully half a dozen bills have been introduced dealing with one phase or another of the agitation which is going on throughout the country, and in order to coordinate the various bills a sub-committee, of which A. B. Cummings, Republican Senator from Iowa, is chairman, has been appointed to prepare and submit to the Senate a comprehensive measure.

What is the meaning of this statement in the Independence Day call of the National Security League? "With blasphemous bravado July 4 has been set as the date for anarchist mass terror and revolutionary demonstrations." (Quoted in the New York Times, July 1, 1919.)

Where do they get their information? Who sets the date for any such purpose? We who are in close touch with the radical movement have not heard the vaguest rumor of any such insane idea, except from these self-appointed protectors of law and order. Is it a lie to arouse the mob spirit? How will they make good their blantant, unfounded romance? The responsibility for violence on July 4 will fall on the fabricators of such malicious statements.

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PLAN

**Steps to Be Taken at First League of Nations Meeting, Says United States Official**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — The

statement that at the first meeting of the League of Nations in Washington, District of Columbia, steps would be taken to form an international bureau of education was made by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in a speech at the National Education Association convention here. He outlined a plan for federal aid in education, beginning with appropriation of \$125,000,000, to be increased annually until \$300,000,000 is reached. Then he would add 4 per cent annually to take care of increase in population. This money he would use for all grades of education, including libraries and physical education.

Other speakers at the international conference meeting were Prof. Albert Feuillerat and Prof. Ferdinand Buisson of France, and Mrs. Aurelia Viera, representative of Uruguay. Professor Feuillerat said new education for France would include education of woman on a much more liberal basis than was possible before the war.

Mrs. Viera congratulated the United States on what she regarded as the two greatest steps taken by any nation of modern times: Sending millions of men to fight for liberty, and enforcement of prohibition.

Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Washington, was nominated for next president of the association without opposition.

## NEW PLAYGROUND IN MOUNTAINS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California Steps have been taken by the city authorities for the establishing of a municipal playground in the San Bernardino Mountains, by securing a tract of 160 acres of well timbered and watered land. The institution will be patterned after similar playgrounds maintained in the San Bernardino Mountains by the city of Los Angeles, which have been operated for several years by that municipality and which annually provide outings for thousands of children and working people at a minimum cost, most of them being people who could not otherwise have a chance to get away from the city for a vacation of that character. The Los Angeles playground was initiated some years ago by private subscription, later taken over by the city, and now two large camps are maintained, with a building plan extending over a number of years in the future.

Pasadena has been considering the working out of a similar mountain playground to be located in the hills near that city, but has as yet taken no definite action.

## METHODS OF DOCTORS CALLED AUTOCRATIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions denouncing as "arbitrary, autocratic, unethical and unpatriotic the means made use of by the dominant medical organizations in the United States in preventing over 1500 osteopathic physicians from serving their country in the darkest hours by the work in which they were best fitted," were passed by the American Osteopathic Association at its annual convention here yesterday.

"We deplore the fact," the resolution continues, "that our government was so misled by the false and unjust representation by the medical profession that necessary legislation to enable osteopathic physicians to enter the several branches of the active service in which they were so sorely needed was not enacted."

## NAVY DEMOBILIZATION PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, announced yesterday that 25,000 men were released from the navy during June and that 50,000 more would be sent to civil life before Sept. 1.

unfounded accusation against the radical, and now that accusation still stands and is quite as unfounded. The sum total of the two months' work is a wild prediction of more violence. We demand that the evidence upon which the prediction is based be disclosed!

If William J. Flynn and his associates have indubitable evidence that more violence will be staged on July 4 (as the public has been repeatedly informed) then there must be some group on the job known to him. The people are entitled to know who plants the bombs, and what is the sinister purpose behind the whole suspicious business.

What is the meaning of this statement in the Independence Day call of the National Security League? "With blasphemous bravado July 4 has been set as the date for anarchist mass terror and revolutionary demonstrations." (Quoted in the New York Times, July 1, 1919.)

Where do they get their information? Who sets the date for any such purpose? We who are in close touch with the radical movement have not heard the vaguest rumor of any such insane idea, except from these self-appointed protectors of law and order. Is it a lie to arouse the mob spirit? How will they make good their blantant, unfounded romance? The responsibility for violence on July 4 will fall on the fabricators of such malicious statements.

Knute Nelson, Republican Senator from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and one of the members of the committee that investigated Bolshevik propaganda, declared yesterday that he expected the committee to report out a bill within the next week or two.

One of the problems before the committee is to decide the extent to which the agitation against the government and the seditious and revolutionary propaganda necessitates the retention, in times of peace, of some of the features of the Espionage Act.

Thomas Sterling, Republican Senator from South Dakota, also a member of the committee on bolshevism, asserted yesterday that it would, in his opinion, be necessary to retain such portion of this law as would strengthen the hands of the government in dealing with open disloyalty to the Constitution and the laws of the country.

The bill that is to be presented to the Senate will, it is indicated, ban the red flag from all gatherings, prohibit, under heavy penalty, the distribution of anarchist literature through the mails or the distribution of such propaganda by any method, and render advocacy of revolution by force or violence subject to heavy penalties. It will also provide for the deportation of aliens found guilty under the proposed act.

W. H. King, Democrat Senator from Utah, it was said, will propose that the penalty for sending bombs and incendiary machines, such as have been recently sent to many officials, should be execution.

Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor brought the reply from "Freedom Convention" headquarters that they had mailed out literature to between 150,000 and 175,000 persons. They had sent it, they said, to Labor unions, fraternal organizations, some of the independent political groups with liberal leanings, etc. They had not back some 10,000 responses. Mention of the proposed convention had been made in the Socialist periodicals, they granted, but they would have held big meeting here yesterday. The Post Office Department here denies holding up any of their mail.

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WAR BENEFICIAL TO NEGRO RACE

**Field Secretary of Society for Advancement of Colored People Tells of Improved Conditions**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The war has had many results that will be beneficial to the American Negroes, according to James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, who explained the work that this organization is doing to advance the interests of Negroes in the United States, in an address in this city recently.

The war has not only served as an occasion for another demonstration of the Negro's loyalty to the United States, he said, but it has been instrumental in bringing to light many other facts regarding the Negro race that would otherwise have remained unknown.

Speaking of the nature of the work that is being done by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, which has several hundred branches throughout the country and 500,000 members, he said that this organization is taking an active part in defending in the courts the constitutional rights of the Negro people. The most important victory that has been won in this regard, he said, was the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that segregation ordinances that have recently been passed in several southern cities, whereby Negro and white people were not allowed to live in the same block, are unconstitutional.

This decision, he said, marks the turning point in a long line of decisions that have affected the Negro race, and will have far-reaching results wherever Negro people live throughout the country.

One other instance mentioned by the speaker, where appeal to the courts had resulted in giving justice to the Negro people, was in Jacksonville, Florida, where a \$1,000,000 bond issue had been voted for school purposes.

The Negro schools of the city had been allowed to deteriorate until they were in a deplorable state, while those for the white children were in excellent condition. In the apportionment of \$1,000,000 for the expansion and renovation of the system, \$9000 was set aside for the Negro schools, and the remainder was to be used for the white schools. All petitions and appeals by white and Negro citizens for a more just apportionment were fruitless, he said, but when the matter was taken to court by the association the sum apportioned to the Negro schools was increased from \$9000 to \$340,000.

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steak dinner. \$1.5

## AUTOCRACY LAID TO A. F. OF L. LEADERS

Element Within Federation's Ranks Now Is Striving to Make Its Form of Government Representative of Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—To the investigator who wishes to know all sides of the United States Labor situation it is clearly evident that there is, in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, an element which charges the leaders of the federation with autocracy, and which is hoping and working for the day when the rank and file will see the necessity of changing some features of the federation's form of government, to make that government more representative of the will of the whole membership.

This element is now in the minority, but it is evident that it is not at all inactive. Federation leaders will say that it is negligible. But it only requires a little serious conversation with leaders of that minority to prove that in its determination to make the American Federation of Labor "safe for democracy" it is unquestionably sincere, and apparently, to a large extent, justified. And this minority, through organizers for the American Labor Party, are appealing over the heads of the federation, direct to the rank and file.

### Alleged Steam-Roller Methods

This element insists that it is fighting a machine. It says that the government of the A. F. of L. is machine government, and that this government in the annual conventions of the federation asserts its will by steam-roller methods. It declares that the rank and file of Labor does not have proper representation in the government of its own federation. But it is held that the leaven of democracy is at work in the ranks, and that eventually it will find expression; not, it is to be noted, in secession from the federation, but from within and through the federation itself.

These conclusions are inevitable after a talk with James A. Duncan, one of the leaders of the minority. Mr. Duncan, as secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council, was one of the leaders in the general strike there last March. As such he was one of Mayor Ole Hanson's most vigorous opponents, and is still. Mr. Duncan's criticism of Mayor Hanson is due, in part, to his disdain of that quality of thought in the United States which stamps every attempt of Labor to come into its own as bolshevism, and every effort of Labor to govern itself and its own necessities as a revolution against the established government of the state. Mr. Duncan has the conviction that Labor unrest must be met by a sincere attempt to remedy its causes, and that mere denunciation of that unrest in generalities, in sweeping characterization of its effects by one or two mouth-filling words which happen to be on the tip of the world's tongue at the moment, only adds fuel to the fire.

### What Labor Wants

What Labor wants, as Mr. Duncan sees it, is justice, first, last, and always; not gib talk of justice, not charitable pats on the back, and the gift of mere surface promises of kind treatment, but actual justice, every day in the week. It wants this justice from those outside its organizations, and it wants it just as necessarily from those inside and at the top.

Mr. Duncan believes implicitly in the necessity of constantly tightening the solidarity of organized Labor. This does not mean, as evidently some of his opponents would lead the public to believe, that he favors the I. W. W. He opposes it, because he does not believe "one big union" is practicable. One reason for this belief is that he thinks the diversity of interests represented in one big union would hamper its effectiveness. One body of men, within one big organization, with certain interests, would be concerned only with those interests. It is necessary for the craft unions, he holds, to retain their identity in order to take proper care of their technical affairs.

There is another means, Mr. Duncan thinks, by which greater solidarity can be expressed, and that is by adopting a reform within the federation, a reform which has already been laid before many central Labor bodies, but which the federation leaders themselves, according to Mr. Duncan, are doing everything in their power to balk.

## FISHERMEN STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**BOSTON.** Massachusetts—Demanding a minimum price for fish, in order thereby to assure themselves a satisfactory wage, union fishermen at Boston, Gloucester, and Provincetown, Massachusetts, struck yesterday, tying up 80 per cent of the fishing vessels sailing from these ports. Between 3000 and 4000 men will be out by the end of the week, according to officials of the Atlantic Coast Fishermen's Union.

The dealers contend that they are legally forbidden to adopt the course demanded by the men, of entering into an agreement to fix minimum prices. The men are awaiting official verification of this statement.

## STRIKE STATISTICS FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**OTTAWA, Ontario.** According to the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, at the beginning of May the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 4.58, as compared with 5.62 at the beginning of April.

## MERIT OF PAYMENT BY RESULT SYSTEM

During the War It Helped in Britain to Provide Vast Allied Superiority in Munitions and to Defeat the Central Powers

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

**LONDON, England.**—It would be foolish to ignore the indications of impending industrial trouble, which appear to be rising in many large industrial undertakings, causing discomfort and apprehension to all who have the welfare of the country at heart, and who realize that the great need of the moment is the maximum output of all goods at a price which will enable our manufacturers to export to the world's markets.

The spirit of labor unrest and general intractability in the labor world has in no way diminished during the past few months, although the country has been particularly free from violent outbreaks of any magnitude. "Movements" of many kinds, assuming different forms, are reaching maturity, and when finally submitted for negotiation will prove to be of a far-reaching character. That the good sense of both parties to the negotiations will prevail, and allow a settlement to be reached without dislocation of work, is the earnest desire of every social reformer with any sense of responsibility.

### Need for Greater Production

Many Labor leaders realize equally with employers the necessity for greater production, and have urged the workers to put forth their best effort to repair the damage, devastation, and waste for which 4½ years of war have been responsible. It comes as a surprise, therefore, that the principal unions in the woodworking industry should choose the present time to renounce all systems of payments by results, and issue instructions to their members to refuse employment in any firm other than those where plain time work is in operation.

It is true the woodworkers agreed to the introduction of systems of payment by results on account of the exigencies of the war, and then only on the understanding that the arrangement should be considered as a war measure, to be removed when peace was secured. The members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, the two unions mainly concerned with the agitation, are chiefly engaged in the building trade, which does not lend itself to a system of payment by result.

The present dispute is confined to the aircraft factories, to which woodworkers of all degrees of skill were attracted during the war, and who alone are qualified to speak as to the efficacy of the innovation. A ballot vote, taken 18 months ago, revealed a majority of ten to one against piece-work or bonus systems, but the decision was not carried into operation during the war, it being decided to leave the question in abeyance, pending the cessation of hostilities.

It is quite possible that the experience gained by the workmen since that date might justify the retention of the system, as all events among the workers actually working under it. The unfairness of the decision will be seen, when it is realized that the vote was taken over the whole membership of the union, the vast majority of whom are in the building trades, and are not concerned, and who are apt to regard the question, not from the point of view of the aircraft and similar industries, where mass production is possible and closely related to a system of payment by results, but from the point of view of its practicability in regard to the building of houses and public offices.

The question is on a parallel with the decision of the engineers in the ship-repairing areas, where piece-work is almost impossible, that their colleagues in the gun, motor, or locomotive trades, where piecework is not only possible, but eminently desirable, should abandon the system in favor of a time rate.

It is not difficult to imagine the reply of the engineers, among whom the system has been well established and has come to stay, and who, by the way, for many years were bitterly opposed to the proposal and fought down many attempts to introduce it into the workshops.

### Payment by Results Equitable

Payment by results, fairly and honestly worked, is, from every point of view, the most equitable and sensible method of payment, and one which will receive the support of every craftsman worthy of the name who is engaged in an industry to which the system can be applied. I say "fairly" worked, advisedly, and the fact that numbers of employers have taken advantage of the scheme to lower wages, to draw down the good workman rather than to recognize his special abilities and increase his earnings accordingly, is probably responsible for much of the opposition now exerted toward its rejection.

Opposition to piecework can be overcome with little difficulty, providing employers guarantee that a price, having been agreed upon, shall not be altered unless the whole process of production is altered. Herein lies the whole difficulty. The guarantee has got to be carried out in the true spirit of the agreement, and foremen disregarding this should be severely dealt with as hampering production. An agreement, such as stated above, has been in operation between the engineering employers and the trade unions for many years, but with little effect, due, perhaps, not so much to a desire on the part of the employers themselves to abrogate its provisions, as to the temperament among foremen to cut down costs.

There is no incentive for the ingen-

ious mechanic to introduce little labor-saving devices to ease his daily toil and increase his earnings, if he knows that later, by the simple expedient of reversing the operations, the management claim to have found an improved method of production, justifying a revision of prices to the detriment of the workman.

Undoubtedly the greatest impetus that has ever been given to the piece-work and bonus systems was when Mr. Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, issued his memorable order that piecework prices having once been fixed were not to be interfered with. When the operator opened his eyes and had said himself that "there was no catch in it," production went up by leaps and bounds, and incidentally taught employers what they might have known, that their policy had been misguided and a subsidiary cause, at all events, of limitation of output.

### A Cause of Allied Superiority

Without even an alteration or introduction of a tool, by sheer energy alone, the guarantee sent the production curve ahead at an astounding rate. But the fact that the mechanic knew that the introduction of any device evolved by him would result in increasing his weekly earnings, and would not eventually be used to cut down his price, brought innumerable appliances and tools of all kinds into use and thereby helped to provide the vast superiority of the Allies in munitions, by no means negligible factor in the defeat of the Central Powers.

The policy of the woodworkers is unfortunate and shortsighted, and it is to be hoped that second thoughts will furnish better judgment. Of this writer must confess himself at the moment as not too hopeful, as the indications seem to point to the fact that the union leaders have selected the present moment, when building operations are in full swing, for their battle with the aircraft and kindred employers, in order that the men in dispute may be transferred to the building industry, if the necessity arises.

## MORE VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS URGED

Report of New York Industrial Education Survey Would Augment a Practical System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—That a system of vocational training, under the supervision of the Board of Education, would be a practical substitute for the present inadequate courses being given in the public schools, was recommended in the report of the Industrial Education Survey, recently made by Dr. C. R. Richards, director of Cooper Union, chairman of the survey, which was authorized in April, 1918, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In addition to making a thorough investigation of the provisions for industrial education in the public schools, the survey made a study of the printing trade, inside electrical work, carpentry and joinery, and the machinist trade. Centralized specialized trade schools, in which particular attention is given to printing and the building trades, were advocated.

The report says that centralized administrative responsibility should be vested in a director of industrial education, who would be responsible to the superintendent of schools and to the board of superintendents. It was suggested that advisory committees of employers and employees could be employed to make recommendations in the conduct of the schools.

The survey recommends that teachers be paid on the per diem basis at the rate of \$7 a day for the first year, at an annual increase to be determined by the Board of Education.

It is stated as particularly desirable that the director of industrial education make every effort to develop trade agreements with employers' associations in regard to credit on apprenticeship time for the graduates of pre-employment schools. Other members of the committee include William J. Ettinger, the associate superintendent of schools; Royal Meeker, United States commissioner of Labor statistics; Emil J. Dearing, of the International Association of Machinists; John J. Mulholland, of the Potters Makers League, and George A. Stevens, of the New York State Department of Labor.

The question is on a parallel with the decision of the engineers in the ship-repairing areas, where piece-work is almost impossible, that their colleagues in the gun, motor, or locomotive trades, where piecework is not only possible, but eminently desirable, should abandon the system in favor of a time rate.

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## ONE BIG UNION'S MISTAKE IN POLICY

Split in Union's Ranks in Australia Said to Be Certain, and Many Opposed to I. W. W. Will Sever Connection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

**MELBOURNE, Victoria.**—Early in May a development occurred in connection with the One Big Union campaign which is likely to alter the whole aspect of the position so far as the One Big Union agitation in Australia is concerned. The Workers International Industrial Union, an organization whose policy is practical, that of the American I. W. W., has succeeded in forcing its policy upon the Trades Hall One Big Union leaders in Victoria, and the probable result will be a split in the ranks of the One Big Unionists themselves. If this takes place, the One Big Union agitation will break down so far as the Trades Hall leaders are concerned.

### Policy of "Job Organization"

Enter now the Workers International Industrial Union. By some means this organization has, after persistent propaganda work, secured sufficient influence with the Trades Hall One Big Union leaders to be granted a conference with them. The result has been that the Melbourne One Big Union Committee has practically endorsed their policy of "job organization" and the Workers International Industrial Union leaders in Victoria, and the probable result will be a split in the ranks of the One Big Union agitation in Australia.

The I. W. W. today in Australia is a prohibited organization, but since its prohibition, and coordinately with the commencement of the One Big Union agitation in Australia, an organization

has come into being—the Workers International Industrial Union, already referred to. This body for some time issued a paper which is sold on the streets by its members, in rivalry with the official paper of the One Big Union Trades Hall leaders. The Workers International Industrial Union, through its speakers and its official organ, has attacked the Trades Hall leaders of the One Big Union on the grounds that they have not built their scheme from the bottom upward—that they have not proposed to establish "job committees" to form branches of the One Big Union on the jobs and in the workshops, irrespective of the particular union of the men on the jobs or in the workshops. This is the "white ant" policy which was pursued in America by the I. W. W. and which gained for them a number of adherents with the result, also, that several of the legitimate trades' unions were smashed.

### "The White Ant" Policy

Among the ranks of the One Big Union leaders at the Trades Hall there have been since the inception of the scheme some who favored this "white ant" scheme of organization, but at the interstate conference they were overruled, and the One Big Union officially decided to appeal to the unions as such, and by addressing meetings of the union, carry on the propaganda, and eventually ask the individual unions to ballot on the scheme. Notwithstanding this decision, Mr. J. S. Garden, the New South Wales secretary of the Provisional One Big Union Council, recently issued a statement to the effect that the One Big Union would pursue the "white ant" policy. The statement aroused a storm of protest in Labor circles, and it is known in the inner One Big Union circles that several of the leaders of the movement who are opposed to I. W. W. tactics and scheme of organization were bitterly incensed. One prominent member of the One Big Union executive informed the writer that in his opinion the statement had wrecked

The result will be that the whole aspect of the One Big Union campaign, which was meeting with some measure of success, will be changed. There is certain to be a split in the ranks of the One Big Union leaders themselves, and many prominent advocates of the scheme who are opposed to I. W. W. methods will probably sever their connection. The campaign will pass into the hands of the international body, who will seek by the methods indicated to gather in the rank and file, with the result that bitter internece strife in union ranks on the jobs and at the union meetings is likely to result. One thing is certain. The One Big Union leaders have made a vital mistake in policy and by one act have incensed thousands of adherents.

## LADIES' GARMENT STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—Nearly 5000 ladies' garment workers, who went out on strike here Wednesday, reached an agreement with employers yesterday and will go back to work on Monday, it was announced here by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the international organization. Piecework has been abolished and week work was substituted with the following scale:

Operators, \$44; pressers, \$40 and \$36.50; skirt pressers, \$37.50; finishers, \$32; edge basters, \$28; feller hands (straight sewers), \$23.50; button sewers, \$18.

## ARGENTINE STRIKES A RESULT OF WAR

Employees Taking Action to Enforce Demand for Higher Wages to Meet Living Cost, Says Embassy at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Strikes of every kind are the order of the day in the Argentine Republic, according to official advices from Buenos Aires yesterday. The strikers include farmers, employees of department stores and of electrical companies, port workers, bank employees and national college students.

The discontent and unrest among the agrarian population is declared to be one of the most serious factors and one about which the government is perplexed.

In regard to and in explanation of the labor difficulties in the Argentine, the following statement was obtained from the Argentine Embassy:

"The many strikes that have taken place in the Argentine Republic are a perfectly natural result of the conditions arising from the late war. Argentina was not in the war and her people did not realize the immediate pressure from economic changes as did the people of those countries actively participating in the great conflict."

"In the United States wages increased early, as a result of the rapid absorption of so many men into the army and the great demand for labor in the war industries. Since hostilities ceased, these increases have been maintained. There was nothing sudden about it. Not so with Argentina. After the war, employees found themselves facing living expenses that had increased two and three times above pre-war prices. Wages had not increased in proportion, nor at all. The demand for higher pay was imperative."

"Employers are slow to grant advances without demands. The demands have been made; and in most cases, where not exorbitant or outside of all reason, they have been granted. The situation is a logical one. Argentina depends for her supplies and materials of many kinds on the outside world, where all things are high. She has to pay the price. Her people must live and the wages must be adequate."

"Strikes are the result in any country where just conditions are not quickly recognized by employers. The strikers in these cases are mostly Argentines and patriotic, loyal Argentines. They simply 'strike to live' and their logical demand is promptly recognized and granted. The 'Reds' and the Bolsheviks are also in Argentina; but they are another class, and are treated accordingly."

"As to the port strike, it is practically ended, and regular shipping is once more resumed."

## SOLDIER BONUS BILL SIGNED

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday signed the bill granting a bonus of \$100 to commissioned officers, enlisted men, field clerks, army nurses, and members of the Students Army Training Corps.

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## LORD HALDANE ON NATIONALIZING COAL

Statesman Says That With Properly Trained Civil Staff and Right Kind of Minister, Nationalization Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Interest in the coal commission inquiry on June 4 centered in the evidence given by Lord Haldane, who was called on account of his experience in reorganizing a great state department, namely the War Office.

Lord Haldane, who was questioned by the chairman, stated that during the time he was War Minister he had organized the territorial forces and had also provided for a very speedy mobilization of the forces in the event of war. As a result of that organization it had been possible, when war was declared, to have some troops in France within a very few hours, and the whole expeditionary force was ready in some 48 hours.

The chairman pointed out that the problem before the commission was to decide whether the present Civil Service, or some form of the present Civil Service, would be in a position successfully to cope with the problems that would face it, if the coal industry were run nationally.

Lord Haldane replied that he would confine himself simply to that question, for he did not feel that he had any qualification for speaking on the wider question of whether there should be nationalization or not.

### Training Civil Servants

The question was whether it was possible to train a body of state servants fit for rapid and efficient administration. Lord Haldane recalled that when he came to the War Office there had been a very valuable committee called the Esher committee, which, among other revolutionary changes, had recommended the separation of army administration from strategy and tactics, from the work which was allocated to generals in the field and the general staff.

That separation had become well recognized in continental armies and had led to extremely rapid and efficient mobilization arrangements. At the War Office they had studied these arrangements, and they decided to give as complete an effect to the recommendations of the Esher committee as they could. They never rose to the appeal to the extent that he would like but they got as near as they could with the means they had.

The difficulty they had found was this: It had never been the idea of the older authorities of the British Army to make that separation in recent times, although the Duke of Wellington carried it out as efficiently as could be done in his day.

For a long time the War Office had been badly split up, not according to services, but according to the different groups of men in authority. What he endeavored to do was to draw a line of demarcation sharply separating the services directing operations in the field from the preparation of the administrative machinery and material which was required to be behind the commander-in-chief to make him efficient. The same policy, explained Lord Haldane, applied at the War Office in peace time, for everything had to be ready in case mobilization was decided upon. If everything was arranged previously it would be necessary only to touch a button and things would spring to their places.

Taking the regular army as an example, Lord Haldane said that the idea which used to prevail was that anybody who had shown himself eminent in the field could administrate. That seemed to him to be a great mistake, and they endeavored to develop a type of administrative officer to an extent that was new in the army. They succeeded to only a very limited extent because both time and money were short. The general staff had a magnificent college at Camberley dealing with strategy and tactics, but there was no school for preparing administrative officers.

### Importance of Administration

In his opinion it was as essential to teach administration as strategy and tactics. In the army administrative matters were just as critical and complicated as that occurred in civilian business. They required qualities which the ordinary civil servant was not trained to develop. They required a great deal of initiative. They did not succeed in wholly reaching their ideal, but it was a policy that worked out effectively, and extremely efficient military administrators were trained.

In order to give special administrative training he arranged with the London School of Economics to take in hand the task of training for the War Office 40 administrative officers each year. That training had proved of enormous advantage in France and Mesopotamia in enabling them to concentrate their armies with such valuable effect in the later stages of the war, and to a much greater extent than was generally supposed in the earlier stages. That also was the secret of the ability to mobilize the expeditionary force with the rapidity they did.

Asked by the chairman if he thought it would be possible to give young men who combined a strong sense of public duty with energy and capacity a special training to fit them for the coal industry, in the event of it being necessary, Lord Haldane replied that his idea of the army and navy was that young men should not go into them too early. He should like the age to begin at 16 or 17. That would give an opportunity for the workingman's son, just as much as the son of a duke, to go into these services.

**London School of Economics**

Lord Haldane added that there was no school so good as that which gave a boy a good general education. After

a young man had had a thorough training in his duties, and perhaps qualified for the general staff, and had seen some service and had shown an aptitude for administration, he should like to see the State make use of that class of officer after a special course of training. He did not know of anything much better than the system of the London School of Economics which was purely civilian. They were trained there in the making of contracts for local government work, in the laws of administration and management, and a variety of other things, and a comparatively short course developed a really first-rate man in his own profession, and he became very capable and apt as an administrator.

Asked by Mr. Sidney Webb if, assuming the nationalization of mines were carried out, he could help them with regard to the proper relations to Parliament, and how could they keep clear of what was called political influence, Lord Haldane replied that he considered the future of nationalization depended upon the possibility of good management. Take the coal industry. They wanted as much coal as they had had, and more, if possible, at reasonable prices, and it depended upon good business men and a first-rate administration.

### The Minister Needed

"Suppose you get a staff out of the business world," Lord Haldane said, "the minister must be a man who feels that he has only one thing to consider, and that is to make a success of the department intrusted to him. It is fatal if he allows private members of Parliament to guide him in making his decision. The great thing is to get a minister who is responsible to Parliament in the fullest sense, and yet is not afraid of taking the initiative." If they could get such a minister and such a staff, he declared, they might nationalize almost anything. The first essential was a really competent minister. Everything depended upon knowledge, and a minister ought to have advisers round him to give him that knowledge.

Replying to Mr. R. H. Tawney, Lord Haldane agreed that if a mining service were being organized it would be important to draw capacity from the poor as readily as from the rich. Replying to Sir Arthur Duckham, Lord Haldane said that the whole future of nationalization depended on getting capable men. If they got capable men it seemed to him pretty easy. If they did not, the most just and well-thought-out scheme of nationalization in the world would not work. Therefore they wanted to get a mine manager to work with the men as the minister worked with his council; and just as soldiers loved a competent company officer so the miners should be able to look up to the manager of the mine as not only their friend, but one who not by nature or by accident should take the initiative.

### PLAN TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES

Sir Thomas Tait Suggests Form

of Legislation With a View

to Preventing Industrial Strife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir Thomas Tait of Montreal has communicated to the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations a proposed plan for settling disputes between employer and employees, and avoiding both strikes and lockouts.

"The law of all civilized countries," says Sir Thomas, "prohibits recourse to might or strength or physical force, in the case of disputes between individuals, and they must resort to the courts for the settlement of their differences. Why should not the same principle be applied to disputes between employers and employees?"

That legislation along the following lines should be enacted, with a view to the prevention of industrial strife in Canada in the future, is the recommendation of Sir Thomas:

Union Under Government Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose headquarters were raided by the authorities last Saturday on behalf of the state legislative committee investigating alleged sedition activities, announces its decision not to resort to the courts to "get its rights" in connection with the return of its seized papers.

"After the bitter experience of the last three years," they say, "we have come to realize that all efforts to secure justice through any of the legal channels in America are futile. We appeal to the solidarity of the working class for the vindication of our rights."

"2. In the case of a lockout or the suspicion of a lockout, the control by the government of the funds of the employer. The right at any time for the government to examine and audit employers' accounts and to examine their minute and other books, and their correspondence and records. Prohibition of the bringing into Canada of funds and of contributions from any source for inciting, promoting, or carrying on a strike. In case of a strike or any suspicion of a strike, the control by the government of their funds and the right to examine their correspondence and records.

"3. Lockouts and strikes to be prohibited and declared illegal. All disputes between employers and employees to be referred to arbitration for determination, binding on all parties concerned.

**Permanent Tribunals Proposed**

"4. One or more permanent tribunals to be appointed in respect of every important group of industries or trades, to investigate and adjudicate in the case of any dispute between employer and employee when such dispute cannot be otherwise settled; sufficient of such tribunals to be set up to take into account in dealing with any question referred for adjudication. Each such tribunal to consist of two members appointed by the employers, two

appointed by the employees, and a fifth appointed by the government. It would probably be necessary to have one or more similar tribunals to deal with the disputes in miscellaneous industries or trades.

"5. In the event of a lockout by an employer or of a strike of employees, and thus a violation of the law, the employer or the union, as the case may be, to be heavily fined in proportion to his or its assets, and in addition the employer and the members of his staff, or the officers of the union, or the leaders of the employees, who may be found to have been personally responsible for the law being violated, to be fined personally. Any employee who goes on strike to be also fined, say \$50, to be deducted at the rate of \$5 per month on the pay roll of any employer in Canada for whom the employee may be working until the fine is paid.

"6. The various tribunals to keep continually in touch with the conditions of each industry or trade and to have power at any time to investigate conditions and examine records and accounts. All the tribunals to meet together, say twice a year, so that their members may have the benefit of the information and experience of all covering every trade and industry. Such general meetings to report to the government on such matters as housing, insurance, cost of living, unemployment, technical education, and other questions affecting the health, comfort, happiness, and welfare generally of the working classes."

### WANING OF LABOR RADICALISM SEEN

Repudiation of Proposed Mooney Strike by San Francisco Machinists Called Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The repudiation for the second time of the proposed Mooney strike by the San Francisco machinists' union is regarded as highly significant by Labor leaders here. This union is practically the only organized Labor unit in San Francisco that has been taken over by the radicals, and the fact that it has, for the second time voted against the proposal of the International Workers Defense League to call a series of general strikes as a demonstration against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb plot crime, is regarded by conservative leaders as evidence that radicalism is on the wane. This view is also emphasized by the fact that Edward D. Nolan, one of the defendants in the bomb plot trial, but against whom the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence, is the president of the union.

"This vote does not, however, necessarily indicate that there has been any change in opinion as to the desirability of granting Mooney a new trial," said James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, the organ of the San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor. "But it does mean, in my opinion," he said, "that the members of this union have come to the conclusion that the general strike weapon should not be used for political purposes or for any other end than extreme economic necessity."

A few weeks ago this union voted on the proposed Mooney strike, and repudiated the plan by a vote of 566 to 68, but the proponents of the strike thought that the vote was too small to indicate the sentiment of the union on the question, the matter was put before the membership for the second time, when it was defeated by a vote of 1236 to 682. This action, say Labor leaders, is a complete reversal of policy on the part of this Labor body.

**I.W.W. NOT TO GO TO COURT FOR "RIGHTS"**

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## WHAT IS WRONG WITH PARLIAMENT

House of Commons Declared to Be Unrepresentative, Due to Effects of War and the Way It Was Elected

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England—"What is the matter with Parliament?" recently asked The Times. Every sensible man from John of Groat's to Lands End knows that what is the matter with this Parliament is the way it was elected. Not for many a long day was there so unrepresentative an assembly at Westminster as the present House of Commons and even the House itself is beginning to recognize it. But the unsatisfactory personnel of this aristocratic Parliament is not the only, nor the chief, reason why many people ask the same question as The Times. There are older and deeper causes for the prevailing doubts about parliamentary institutions; and since England has been called "the Mother of Parliaments," it is perhaps pertinent to ask how far and why Englishmen are really ashamed of the results of parliamentary government.

Let it be said, first and last, that some of the prevailing discontent is a deliberate pose assumed by the haters of democracy—of whom there are still many survivors in the London clubs and in other places where they write "letters to the editor." They owe their whole importance to the fact that there is still room in British politics for relics from the past, and that, being practically concentrated in London, they enjoy the full effect of the sounding board provided by the great metropolitan newspapers for voices which otherwise would never be heard.

Tendency to Party Government

The House itself, in pre-war days, provided these critics with some material for their strictures; for it allowed itself to fall into the iron grip of the party system and thus became, in appearance, the mere plaything of partisanship. The faults of the party system are evident on the face of politics everywhere; but there are many men in England today who are beginning to realize that what all constitutional students have learned from history is that parliamentary government on the British model depends largely for its success upon the equilibrium provided by well-balanced and disciplined parties in the House. The ideal would be strong parties without party feeling, but since that is Utopia, opinion in England is moving toward the restoration of party government, shorn as far as possible of the grosser vices that marred its operation before the war.

A strong light was thrown upon another factor in the so-called decay of Parliament by a recent debate in the House, on the devolution of legislative powers to local parliaments in Scotland and Ireland. Most of the speakers laid emphasis on the sheer incapacity of Parliament, as at present organized, to handle satisfactorily the manifold social problems of a modern industrial state. The House of Commons has already attempted to lighten its own burden by assigning the detailed examination of the bills before it to a series of committees, some of which have really done good work, notably the Grand Committee on Scottish Bills. But at present parliamentary opinion regards these committees as a temporary and not very satisfactory expedient, which only holds the field because the problem of devolution is not quite ripe for solution. Ireland is the obstacle; and there is little doubt that if the Irish factor in the problem were once out of the way, large reforms in the British parliamentary system would follow immediately.

The Irish problem stands in a category by itself, and discussion of it would carry one far beyond the question of the place which Parliament holds in public esteem. I must therefore, leave it for independent treatment from time to time in this column, and restrict myself to the

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## PROBLEM OF PEACE IN TRANSCAUCASIA

Authority Discusses Russian Interests and Need of Honest Understanding Between the Georgians and the Armenians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following review of the possibilities of a settlement in the Caucasus has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Arshak Safrastian, an Armenian familiar with the language and history of the various races that inhabit the bridge between East and West.

The present survey, moreover, is based upon recent and personal observation, for since 1915 Mr. Safrastian has been acting as an intelligence officer attached to the British forces operating in that part of the world, after passing through Egypt, down the Persian Gulf, and then through Mesopotamia and Persia, sharing the vicissitudes of the British force which occupied Baku.

By its land relief and general geographical features, northern Caucasus is part and parcel of great Russia herself. Although the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains are not inhabited by Russians with the same uniformity as most parts of Russia proper, and although in some districts of Daghestan the native Tartars and other Muhammadan tribes outnumber even the Russian Cossack settlements, yet, in its economic and administrative bearings, northern Caucasus is as essential to the future Russian state as, for instance, the Crimea or the Volga region.

The case is somewhat different in Transcaucasia or southern Caucasus, where two distinct nationalities in particular have developed an advanced degree of national self-consciousness, and are in a position to govern themselves according to their own national idiosyncrasies.

Century of Russian Striving

There are, nevertheless, other considerations which must be taken into account with regard to Transcaucasia. For more than a century Russia fought hard for the conquest of regions south of the Caucasus range. She had to carry on an arduous campaign for 20 years to overcome the oppositions of Shamyl, the great Tartar warrior leader, who had entrenched himself in the rocks of Caucasus.

Since the Russian Revolution of 1917, however, the three chief nationalities of Transcaucasia have determined their own destinies by proclaiming themselves independent republics, without the concurrence of the Russian state. That state is now practically impotent and cannot take any measures to vindicate its right of conquest. It may happen that the eventual solution of the Caucasian problem will lie altogether with Russia alone.

Apart from the fact that a few thousand British troops have been maintaining order in Transcaucasia since last November, the governing factor in that part of the old Russian Empire has been and will continue to be the nature of the relations existing between Armenians and Georgians, and consequently the attitude which each of those nationalities may adopt in regard to the Tartars. Until the Russian revolution of 1917, the last-named played a comparatively insignificant part in the political and economic activities of Transcaucasia, although they greatly outnumbered each of the above-mentioned two groups, separately.

The direct result of the Russian revolution in Transcaucasia has been, up to now at least, the complete disappearance of Russia and her army. It would be almost futile to attempt any forecast as to how conditions are likely to develop in that region in the near future; yet certain tendencies have emerged from the collapse of Russia which may well leave a mark upon the history of those nationalities in regard to their future intercourse, firstly with Russia, and secondly with each other.

### Independent Republics Proclaimed

Since May last, Georgians, Tartars, and Armenians have proclaimed themselves independent republics with mutual agreement, in form at least. It is known to many by now that the Tartars in Transcaucasia were the first to invite and encourage the Turkish invasion of Karabakh and Baku. Their well-known leaders at Baku, Khan Khoiski, Rasul Zadé, and others, mustered under the Pan-Turkish banner of their party "Mussavat," joined hands with the Turks, to whom they said they were related by racial affinities and religious and linguistic ties. They proclaimed the independence of Azerbaijan with their capital at Baku; but as, in the meantime, Baku was being defended by an Armenian-Russian force against the Turkish attacks, the Tartars gave every possible help to the Turks to capture the town, even after the arrival of a British detachment on the scene.

In the end, Baku fell to the Turks in the middle of last September, not so much in consequence of the strength of the Turco-Tartar forces, as owing to the lack in Baku of a central authority capable of coordinating all the jarring forces of British, Armenian, and Russian troops, all trying to rule, without putting forth the necessary effort for expelling the enemy. Anyhow, for two months the Tartars of Baku enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the Republic of Azerbaijan as an independent sovereign state, with its headquarters at Baku. Their Turkish friends, however, never refrained from reminding them that they were the real conquerors of Baku, and that they suffered the Azerbaijan

## MR. ALVAREZ'S ROLE IN SPAIN'S FUTURE

Leader of Reformistas, It Is Predicted, May Become Most Prominent and Best-Known Political Light in Spain

I  
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—It will have been noticed that, after the statesmen who are in power, those who have immediately withdrawn from it and those who are most vigorously scheming for it, the name that is most frequently mentioned in cablegrams and dispatches from Spain, and in the Spanish newspapers also for that matter, is that of Melquides Alvarez. Yet his personality and many of his pretensions are much of a mystery to the people out of Spain, as to which there is no better indication than the fact that by the time many messages sent from Madrid reach the stage of print in various foreign capitals, the name of this eminent personage has been divided into two, with a comma in between, with the plain idea that Melquides is one Spaniard, and Alvarez quite another. However, there is a considerable body of public opinion in Spain to the effect that at a not very distant date Melquides Alvarez will become the most prominent and best known Spaniard of them all.

Leroux, the Radical Republican leader, who is not of the party of Alvarez and for himself proclaims that the absolute republic is inevitable in Spain and will come in a long, states frankly that "there is only one man capable of solving the existing problems and that is Melquides Alvarez." He said that at Malaga recently, it is desirable then to consider this man in some personal and special manner. Takes Life Seriously

The leader of the comparatively small, yet influential Reformista Party, is of northern origin, for he is a native of Gisón, the little but in some ways important place on the coast, not far from Oviedo. He is not a man of very impressive appearance or personality. His features are small and almost commonplace; some might say that they are even weak and so are not a faithful indication of his nature. Yet despite the small eyes and the little black mustache there is a certain tenseness in his looks, and his expression is commonly one of strain—rarely is it lit with laugh or smile. It is easy to see that Alvarez takes life and politics very seriously indeed. Yet it is a kindly, sympathetic face. He was educated and trained to the law and became a professor of Roman Law. He became a deputy of the Cortes for the first time in 1891 and remained in Parliament continuously up to the time of the last elections, when he lost his seat and declined various offers for reinstatement in some other direction.

For a long time he has been a very close student of European and American politics, and few Spanish politicians have a better knowledge of the inwardness of the various international-situations. He is a firm friend of France and England, and believes strongly in the social development of his country on the same lines as in those countries. To France he has paid many visits of some consequence; he went there during the war to make a close study of circumstances and conditions, and perhaps came more closely and sympathetically into touch with the most forceful elements in Paris during the period of greatest strain, than any other Spanish politician. After that visit he made various speeches, in which he urged in the most vigorous language a rallying of Spain to the side of the Allies, but at the same time he stopped short of intervention which, he said, was not practicable for Spain.

There were times in the past when he came very near to advocating such intervention. It may or may not have been practicable for Spain, but pro-Allies' enthusiasm such as Alvarez professed with such fervor, was in a somewhat weak position when it had no practical or constructive proposals to offer. Some say that it is too often faulty. In this highly capable man that hesitates too much, too often considers an alternative and looks behind, tears the bold stroke, the firm decision. They say that such a fault has been conspicuous in his conduct in regard to the sore home political troubles of recent times, and that a stronger man would have seized to his advantage, such opportunities as had been presented to him. But perhaps it is not an easy or even a wise thing to take such decisions in Spain in these days.

Leader in Social Reform

He is now the leading light of the Institute of Social Reforms, an organization which is sometimes appealed to for arbitration purposes in the case of strikes which defy other authorities for their settlement. He and Gumerindo Azcarate were the twin pillars of this scheme of progress and advancement, but now Azcarate is gone, and the institute, with all its possibilities, is now mainly Alvarez. In the same way Alvarez and Azcarate were virtually the founders some years ago of the Reformista Party. This was a section which detached itself from republicanism. It set up a program of its own, and it put forward the proposition that the political and social advantages which were sought by the Republicans might, after all, be gained in Spain, without going to the whole length of a great constitutional upheaval and the establishment of a republic. They thought that there might be modifications in the Constitution, perhaps, and that a government might be established with a really strong progressive policy that would satisfy all their requirements.

The Reformistas are a party of great ideals, but those who know Spain

best suggested from the beginning that the Reformistas were in danger of being carried away by their ideals, that they were all in the air, and so forth. The party was well established morally, as it were, and had remained so, but numerically it did not gain much or become any considerable force.

Early in its career, the King, recognizing its conscientiousness and its value, and being himself in some measure, as is always understood, democratically inclined, invited Alvarez and Azcarate to the Palace, and there had a long conference with them which has become somewhat historic. The King asked them to explain their position and their ideals, and they did so frankly. With equal frankness Don Alfonso told them of his own, and it is said that no incident in the lives of any modern Spanish politicians ever made such a profound impression upon them as did that interview with those two Reformista leaders.

### A Changed Point of View

They came out from the Palace with their outlook upon things completely changed, and thenceforward it was their view that the monarchy, as expressed in the person of Don Alfonso, was the thing, and that all that was best for Spain might be accomplished within it. They conceived that they might, in time, be virtually a republic with the King as leader of it. It was a great dream. After a time they began to have their doubts upon the idea, and in the third year of the war, when Spain was so uneasy and the Left was agitating so much, when more things were being said against the monarchy than for a long time previously, there was a great mass meeting in the Plaza de Toros of all the sections of the Left, at which Alvarez intimated that he was tired of that idea which must be fruitless and that he and his people were going back to simple republicanism. But again he seemed to have feared that decision as soon as it was made, and took care, in the period that immediately followed, to take no step in confirmation of it. The Reformistas continued to act with complete inde-

pendence.

In view of these two facts a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently sought from President Masaryk an expression of opinion on how the new republic would meet the problems thus presented.

"Our geographical position has decided for us the rôle for which we are cast in the new world-drama of progress, even though it was the view of the President of a country in which the Socialist Party is in the minority.

"It is socialism," was the reply, "the practical socialist which does not forget that untested theory can not be made a safe basis for a government, and is willing to work out problems step by step while, in the meantime, human nature is being lifted to a higher plane by the education that a true democracy confers. Such socialism is the curse of lawlessness and bolshevism—not its cause."

One listener who was present remarked that this sounded like socialism, even though it was the view of the President of a country in which the Socialist Party is in the minority.

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Must Get Along With Teutons

"The nations need not fear our interpretation. Our long struggle for national existence has made us care intensely for the things of the soul, and whether the Teut is Roman Catholic, Protestant, or freethinker, he has what I can only characterize as a deeply religious attitude toward life, and from this root his relationships with the rest of the world and his offering to it will grow. He believes that this attitude is the basis for which the culture of which kultur can effect all that is required, and would possibly give more than would be gained under prohibition. But the issue is admittedly doubtful. It depends upon the good sense of the public and the wisdom of Parliament. If, instead of having prohibition and control to choose between, the choice lay between prohibition and a relapse to pre-war conditions, I should not hesitate to support prohibition at any cost, rather than be a party to the national disgrace which would be involved in a deliberate and voluntary return to a lower level."

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**SCHOOLS FOR ALIENS OPENED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Schools**

for adult foreign-born residents of Louisiana were opened at the towns of Hammond and Independence in June, by the Americanization committee of the state Council of Defense. Similar schools at New Orleans and at Olga, Louisiana, are making good progress and will be maintained permanently. The New Orleans school has more than 200 pupils, and the one at Olga nearly 150.

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# HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

## TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

EIGHTH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1919

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I would like at this stage to introduce the passages from the records of the directors to which I referred yesterday, it having been denied by two of the counsel, as I recollect it, that there was anything in these records supporting my assertion. The first is a record of March 19, 1919, which Your Honor will recollect was two days after the expulsion or attempted expulsion of Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Rowlands. It reads as follows, page 315 of their records:

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith, who was requested to confer with Attorneys John L. Bates and Leon M. Abbott, with reference to the possible retirement of Mr. Dittmore as Trustee under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy."

Then the next entry on the next day, March 20, concerning the matter:

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith, who reported an interview with Attorneys Bates and Abbott, who saw no reason why a vacancy should not be declared in the directorate of the Benevolent Association in case Mr. Dittmore should refuse to resign."

The Benevolent Association is another subordinate body of this Church;

"but they advised waiting a while before taking any action to affect a change of his trusteeship under the will of Mary Baker Eddy, so as not to have too many contests on hand at the same time. Counsel advised that when the time comes to make the request, it had better come from his co-trustees instead of from this board."

I further understand that there are other subsequent references to these two matters in these records and I reserve the right, if I may, upon discovering such entries to introduce them in evidence in the case. I submit that my statement of yesterday is entirely supported by the records of these gentlemen.

Mr. Bates—My brother is a trifle irregular in making his statement; I assume, therefore, that he won't object to my making a statement. At this same time he was endeavoring to make some arrangement with us as counsel for the board whereby Mr. Dittmore might retain those very positions.

Mr. Thompson—Now, as long as you have seen fit to go outside of anything introduced in evidence in this case, I will make a statement which is to the effect that I told you, not once but three times, that you had made a serious blunder, that you had impaired your chance of maintaining the rights of the Christian Science Church in this Board of Directors by expelling the only man who had sincerely maintained them, and knew the evidence, and that you ought to consider seriously whether you would not retrace your steps before it was too late and you had not plunged into this litigation, revoke your vote, put Mr. Dittmore back on that board, and try to conduct your affairs with common sense as well as with zeal. That is the proposition I made to you.

Mr. Bates—I admit you were very anxious to make some arrangement by which Mr. Dittmore could be put back on the board, but your efforts were not successful.

Mr. Thompson—And your efforts now to maintain your case are not successful for the very reason that you have expelled the only man who knows enough to do it.

Mr. Bates—Fortunately, counsel does not have the decision of the case.

Lamon Rowlands, Resumed

Re-Cross-Examination, Continued

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Now, Mr. Rowlands, I understand you to say yesterday that you had spent many nights at the publishing house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you spend the nights at the publishing house? A. Well, I was there during the time that the Monitor was changed over to a morning paper. I stayed there all night long several nights, until early in the morning.

Q. And when was that? A. Well, I can't remember the date.

Q. Was there any other time when you stayed there all night long? A. Well, I have stayed there a number of times till the early hours of the morning.

Q. Are there sleeping accommodations there? A. None that I know of.

Q. What do you mean by saying you stayed there all night long? Do you mean that literally? A. Yes, I worked in the mailing room until the paper was off a great many times, helping down there.

Q. What do you mean by a great many times? A. Well, I was there at one time practically every night for a week.

Q. This was at the time when the paper was changed from an evening edition to a morning edition? A. Yes.

Q. And that involved some extra labor, did it? A. Yes.

Q. But you don't remember when it was? A. Well, I can't tell the date. The records will show if it is important.

Q. Was there any other time that you remember?

The Master—Now, I suppose you want to know that date, Mr. Bates; there is no dispute about it. Wouldn't it be useful to have it now if his evidence is useful?

Mr. Whipple—We shall show by the next witness when he did it.

The Master—There cannot be any dispute about it.

Mr. Whipple—It was along in November, 1918—August to November, was it? The latter part of August, 1918. (To the witness.) Does that accord with your memory?

The Witness—As I remember it, yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other occasion except when this paper was changed over that you recall staying there late at night? A. Why, whenever I am in town I go there in the evening very often and stay until the paper comes off, until 12:30 to 1 o'clock. I go home, leave there, between twelve and one.

Q. What time do you go down there? A. Why, I go down anywhere from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Q. In the evening? A. Yes.

Q. Then your duties on these days when you stayed all night were from 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, were they? A. No; I always attended the conferences in the afternoon and occasionally went there in the morning to the publishing house.

Q. Occasionally? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But as a matter of fact, these evening times that you speak of were times when you went in at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening and stayed until the paper came off the press? A. Yes.

Q. Which was about 12 o'clock? A. Goes to press at 12:30, as a rule.

Q. What was the necessity of your being there to watch that paper come off the press? A. Why, as a trustee I felt that I have an interest in the work; I don't know as there is an absolute necessity, because the organization is such that it could have been done very well without me, but I have a very keen interest in the paper, and I enjoyed attending the editorial conferences which I have done many times.

Q. Yes; but those are not held between eight o'clock and midnight, are they? A. Yes; at 8:30 the editorial conference is held, the news editorial, at 8:30 every evening.

Q. Is that a conference with the trustees? A. No, it is a conference of the editors.

Q. Do the trustees as a rule meet with them? A. Well, occasionally we do.

Q. Just occasionally? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall anything special that you did on any of these night sessions that it was necessary for you to do? A. At one time we had considerable trouble in our mailing room, because we completely changed or quite changed our system in the mailing room, and from the standpoint of bringing out harmonious action it was felt that some one ought to be in the mailing room to help from a mental standpoint as well as physical, I volunteered to go into the mailing room and stay there until that was worked out.

Q. And what did you do? A. Well, I did the best I could from a mental standpoint, working from the standpoint of Christian Science; and I also helped to wrap up papers, count them, and do the same labor that anyone else did.

Mr. Streete—Oh, were you? Well, we have no objection.

Mr. Bates—Yes, sir.

Mr. Streete—And we believe that all the records of all the parties here should be put into this case; we have no objection to anything in the way of official records.

Mr. Thompson—Provided it is fully in print.

Mr. Bates—This is a record of Sept. 13, 1918, of the Board of Trustees.

"A telegram from Mr. Rowlands was repeated by Mrs. Rowlands to the trustees, in which he stated that the demands of his business would probably necessitate his remaining in the south for at least four weeks more, and asking whether this arrangement would be agreeable to the trustees. The trustees wired Mr. Rowlands that they believed he should take such time as he deemed necessary for the adjustment of his affairs; that this would be satisfactory to them. They asked, however, inasmuch as he expected to be in Chicago next Saturday, whether it would be practicable for him to come to Boston for a meeting Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, as there were a number of important questions to be disposed of."

Q. Did you send such a wire as the record states? A. Well, I must have, yes, sir.

Q. And did you come on to Boston for a day or two? A. Well, I can't remember, but I am sure I did if they asked me to come.

Q. And do you know how long you had been in the south when you sent the wire that you would have to stay there four weeks more on account of your business demands? A. I do not.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, because of these pressing matters they did send for you and you came back to Boston and were there on Oct. 1, were you not?

Mr. Whipple—There on the 26th, I guess, of September, if you will look it up, Governor.

Q. Are you familiar with Section 9 of Article XXV of the Manual, which provides, as follows— A. What page is that?

Q. Page 82. A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—Then I ask it be stricken from the record.

The Master—I think we may leave it out.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if Your Honor pleases, the beginning of the colloquy, which was by the Governor himself, ought to go out too.

The Master—Well, very likely it was, but I do not think it has given us very much information—additional information regarding the case.

Mr. Whipple—Quite so. But if the interchange goes on, the whole interchange should, and I quite agree that if the method of putting questions and getting answers is followed it will be an advantage to all of us.

Q. Are you familiar with Section 9 of Article XXV of the Manual, which provides, as follows— A. What page is that?

Q. Page 82. A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I beg your pardon.

Re-Cross Examination on Behalf of the Defendant Dittmore.

Q. (By Mr. Thompson.) Mr. Rowlands, there are one or two records which I have discovered since last night of the trustees which I want to refer to briefly. The first is April 19,

The Witness—Yes, I felt I had a right to be, too.

Q. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. I am not saying anything about that, but you were? A. Yes.

Q. About that time, over four weeks at a time? A. I was installed, according to the trustees, to four months of vacation in two years and I have never taken that; I have never asked for a vacation.

Q. Can you tell anything else that you did in the publishing house on those nights except to mentally help out and to fold some of the papers, wrap them up? A. Why, I don't place any particular emphasis on wrapping the papers. I only tried to show by—

Q. Can you think of anything else you did? A. —to show that I could do that as well as anything else and be of assistance wherever there seemed to be need of it.

Q. Well, you had people employed for that special purpose, did you not? A. Why, yes, we did, and they did the work very well, but I do not consider it beneath the dignity of a trustee to do anything that is needed to be done.

Q. If you were away over four weeks at a time as late as August and September of last year, or as late as September of last year, that was more than a year after you had accepted your position, wasn't it, as trustee? A. I think so.

Q. What time do you go down there? A. Why, I go down anywhere from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Q. In the evening? A. Yes.

Q. Then your duties on these days when you stayed all night were from 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, were they? A. No; I always attended the conferences in the afternoon and occasionally went there in the morning to the publishing house.

Q. That is, you were not away on a vacation? A. No, I was not.

Q. It was because of interests outside the publishing house? A. No, not altogether; because when I went to Chicago, many times they asked me to look after different matters in connection with the Christian Science cause, which I did. We opened new offices there, engaged new offices. We consulted people in Chicago. I made trips to New York in connection with closing contracts for paper. I was away a great many times on behalf of the Publishing Society.

Q. And there were times when you were not away on account of business, do you—other business, I mean, than a trustee? A. No, I was not.

Q. And you do not deny that you were away on account of business? A. Yes.

Q. And what does it mean? A. Why, a Christian Science practitioner is one who gives his time to Christian Science practice.

Q. If I am wrong, set me right, but doesn't that term have a certain definite meaning to Christian Scientists? A. Yes.

Q. And what does it mean? A. Yes, sir; a number of times, yes, sir.

Q. And as a matter of fact, while there were times when you might have stepped into the publishing office in Chicago, or consulted Mr. Strawn in regard to your legal rights, in Chicago, you were nevertheless away primarily on your own business, were you not? A. Why, yes, I will say that.

Q. And there is no publishing office in Picayune, Mississippi? A. Not of the Christian Science Publishing Society, no. They publish a paper there.

Q. Just occasionally? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall anything special that you did on any of these night sessions that it was necessary for you to do? A. At one time we had considerable trouble in our mailing room, because we completely changed or quite changed our system in the mailing room, and from the standpoint of bringing out harmonious action it was felt that some one ought to be in the mailing room to help from a mental standpoint as well as physical, I volunteered to go into the mailing room and stay there until that was worked out.

Q. And what did you do? A. Well, I did the best I could from a mental standpoint, working from the standpoint of Christian Science; and I also helped to wrap up papers, count them, and do the same labor that anyone else did.

Mr. Streete—Subject to our objection if it does not seem to be material, but we have no records which we desire to conceal.

Mr. Streete—You did not offer to show it to Mr. Dittmore's counsel, Governor Bates.

Mr. Bates—I was addressing you all.

Mr. Streete—Oh, were you? Well, we have no objection.

Mr. Bates—Yes, sir.

Mr. Streete—And we believe that all the records of all the parties here should be put into this case; we have no objection to anything in the way of official records.

Mr. Thompson—Provided it is fully in print.

Mr. Bates—Do you wish to see this record before I read it?

Mr. Whipple—What is it? I have no objection to your occupying or business as a practitioner or healer during those eight months? F'or many cases have you treated? A. Well, I could not tell you how many I have treated.

Q. Well, you do regular office hours for the treatment of cases? A. No; by appointment.

Q. By appointment? A. Yes.

Q. And by appointment where? A. In Boston at 236 Huntington Avenue I have an office which I pay for myself, without any assistance from The Christian Science Publishing Society or The Mother Church.

Q. And how much time do you spend at that office? A. Well, I have spent very little since this litigation has come up, or the misunderstanding.

Q. Well, how much did you spend there before? A. Well, I used to go there, when in town, every morning—tried to be there every morning.

Q. And for how long a time? A. Well, I had no special time.

Q. Had no special time? A. No.

Q. No special office hours? A. No.

&lt;p

take the time to go into them, but perhaps it will not take very much time. In the records of the Board of Trustees, the record of Sept. 30, 1918, page 609, I think it refers to Mr. Dixon, Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. Watts. Perhaps that may refresh your recollection as to passing the volume of records to the witness.) Doesn't that say something about consulting these men? Perhaps the quickest way, Mr. Rowlands, will be for me to ask you to read this paragraph from the record of Sept. 30, 1918. A. Very good.

Sept. 30, 1918.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees convened Monday, Sept. 30, 1918, at 10 a.m., with Messrs. Eustace, Rowlands, and Ogden present.

The meeting opened with the usual prayer.

The trustees spent the morning session considering the draft of a letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors, reaffirming and amplifying the statements made to the directors relative to the Deed of Trust at the time of their conference Sept. 11.

"After drawing up the first copies of this letter, it was given to Mr. McKenzie, the editor of the Journal and Sentinel, who was one of our Leader's original appointees on the Board of Trustees and who served for 19 years on that board. A copy was also given to Mr. Dixon, the editor of The Monitor, and to Mr. Watts, the business manager, so that each of these officers were fully conversant with the text of the letter. Each assented to and approved of the contents."

Q. Now, on page 616, there is a little paragraph there. Will you read the paragraph that I am now pointing out from the record of the meeting of Oct. 2, 1918? A. "The trustees consider the statement made by Mr. McKenzie, one of the original publishing committee appointed by Mr. Eddy, a former first member and a member of the Board of Trustees from the time of the institution of the Deed of Trust for 19 years following, to be of great value for historic purposes, and they expressed their gratitude and appreciation to Mr. McKenzie for telling us these incidents, that they might be made part of the trustees' record."

Q. Does that refer to this attitude that was taken? A. It must have.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Thompson, there is something more in the records that you have not yet got.

Mr. Thompson—This is the page General that I have been referred to. Q. That information that Mr. McKenzie furnished, referred to in the paragraph of the record of Oct. 2, 1918, that you have just read, was information tending to support the position taken by you with the directors, was it not? A. As I remember it, yes, sir.

Q. Now, the next is page 643, the record of Oct. 24. Perhaps I can look through and pick out what I want in the record of Oct. 24, 1918, page 643, will you kindly read the paragraph marked with a check-mark there, beginning with "Mr. Watts came to the meeting"? A. "Mr. Watts came to the meeting and the trustees discussed with him a private letter written by Mr. Eustace to Mr. Rowlands regarding the Deed of Trust. Later Mr. Dixon came to the meeting and the letter was discussed with him. It was agreed by all that it covered the points well."

Q. That was a letter affirming the position that is now maintained by the trustees, was it not? A. I think it was.

Q. Yes. Now will you turn to page 665, a meeting of Nov. 14? Perhaps if you will let me take the records half a minute I can find what I want read (taking the records). Will you just read the single sentence at the bottom, under the heading "Judge Hughes"? This is the meeting of Nov. 14, 1918. A. "The trustees told Mr. Dixon of their conference with Judge Hughes."

Q. Now will you turn to page 673, Nov. 22? A. Yes.

Q. Will you be kind enough to read the paragraph opposite the words "Mr. Hatten," beginning, "Mr. Hatten came to the meeting"? A. "Mr. Hatten came to the meeting to pay his respects, and conversation was had with him relative to the Deed of Trust, and inasmuch as Mr. Hatten had served long and faithfully on the Board of Trustees, the recent stand of the trustees, expressed in their letter of Sept. 30 to the Board of Directors, was read to him and he emphasized his gratification and approval."

Q. Now, page 719, if you please. Will you be kind enough to read this is the meeting of Jan. 6, 1919—the paragraph opposite the name of Mr. Young? A. The whole paragraph? Q. Yes.

A. "Mr. Eustace reported a conference that he had had with Mr. Young at Mr. Young's request, last evening, at Mr. Young's home, at which time he thoroughly reviewed to Mr. Young the whole situation relative to the Deed of Trust and the Board of Directors. At the conclusion of their visit, at 3:30 p.m., Mr. Young expressed himself as heartily approving the course which had been taken by the Board of Trustees."

Mr. Whipple—Three-thirty a.m.?

The Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Thompson—Most of this was done in the early hours of the morning.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Q. Page 723 next. Now, if you will be kind enough to read the paragraph opposite the name of Mr. McKenzie, beginning with "In response?"

A. "In response to an inquiry, Mr. McKenzie admitted that he had received a letter from the Board of Directors, evidently similar to that received by the business manager. He stated that he did not wish to discuss it, and that he was working the question out and had made no reply. The trustees then talked with Mr. McKenzie and told him of the recent developments in connection with the Deed of Trust, and he was wholly in accord with the position taken by the trustees."

Q. And now the last one, page 786. Now, will you read this memorandum marked with a cross there, opposite the words "Mr. McKenzie"?

A. "Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting and general questions relative to the editorial work were discussed. In the course of conversation Mr. McKenzie brought up the question of his desire to enter a protest against an action taken by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church three years ago in recording the directors' memorandum which was under consideration and had been rejected. Mr. McKenzie stated that in one of his recent conferences with the Board of Directors they had read to him the minutes of a meeting held in 1916 in which the Board of Directors had included the contents of a memorandum which had been presented to the trustees, and which, as Mr. McKenzie stated, had been rejected by the trustees, and it had been agreed by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Dittmore, and Mr. Neal, as the members of the Board of Directors present, and Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Eustace as members of the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society, that everything in connection with the memorandum should be in substance wiped out, and that we would all work together as Christian Scientists under the spirit of the Manual and the Deed of Trust. This was unanimously agreed to by the six present, and as Mr. McKenzie said, it was an absolute breach of confidence, to say nothing of its being untrue, to have the memorandum recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors when it had in substance been settled to consider it torn up."

Q. Now, you afterwards learned that so far as Mr. Dittmore was concerned Mr. McKenzie was in error there reporting that Mr. Dittmore had ever agreed to have this memorandum wiped out, didn't you? A. Well, from this statement.

Q. That statement is that Mr. Dittmore joined with Mr. Dickey in agreeing to have this memorandum wiped out. You afterwards learned that Mr. Dittmore was insisting on that memorandum and that Mr. McKenzie was in error in reporting to you that Mr. Dittmore had joined with Mr. Dickey in agreeing to have his own memorandum wiped out? A. My understanding was that at that time they all agreed to have it wiped out.

Q. That understanding came wholly from Mr. McKenzie, didn't it, in that report? A. All I know is tradition and history, and I have always been told that at that meeting—

Q. Excuse me; never mind what you have been told. But your understanding was founded upon that original report made by Mr. McKenzie, wasn't it?

Mr. Bates—It is not his memorandum here.

The Witness—That is before my time; I cannot testify.

Q. Very good. At any rate, you became thoroughly satisfied when your own knowledge of Mr. Dittmore's attitude began here after your election to the Board of Trustees, that Mr. Dittmore was insisting on that memorandum wiped out? A. My understanding was that at that time they all agreed to have it wiped out.

Q. That understanding came wholly from Mr. McKenzie, didn't it, in that report? A. All I know is tradition and history, and I have always been told that at that meeting—

Q. Excuse me; never mind what you have been told. But your understanding was founded upon that original report made by Mr. McKenzie, wasn't it?

Mr. Bates—It is not his memorandum here.

The Witness—That is before my time; I cannot testify.

Q. Very good. At any rate, you became thoroughly satisfied when your own knowledge of Mr. Dittmore's attitude began here after your election to the Board of Trustees, that Mr. Dittmore was consistently maintaining the position taken in his original memorandum of 1916, did you not? I think you have so testified. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Thompson—That is all.

Redirect Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) I will just put a single question for fear you might feel slighted. In your administration of the trust have you had anything to do with the purchase of supplies and the conduct of this very large business? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Thompson—I do not hear you.

Mr. Whipple—He says he has had to do with the purchasing of supplies for the conduct of this very large business.

Q. And have you been consulted and given your opinion and aid in the matter of business transactions? A. Yes.

Q. Of major importance? A. Yes.

Q. That is, by the business manager? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever failed—

Mr. Bates—These are questions you forgot, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—No, I don't think I forgot them except so far as my memory was stimulated by your cross-examination.

Mr. Bates—If you forgot them—

Mr. Whipple—I thought there were these two or three small points in our interest that your cross-examination had failed to develop and I wanted therefore to develop it myself. You didn't overlook much in our favor.

Mr. Bates—if you forgot it, I am willing you should put it in, although it is irregular.

Mr. Whipple—No, I couldn't say that I had forgotten it. I think it is a matter of redirect properly.

Q. Did you ever fail to give your advice and helpful services when called upon in those business matters? A. Never.

Q. And they were business matters of major importance? A. Some of them, yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—That is all.

Mr. Bates—No questions.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Watts—

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple, will you pardon me one moment? I want to bring to the attention of the Court an important matter, and it is this. Counsel for Mr. Dittmore have requested us to arrange so that they might take the deposition of John W. Dooley, who is now the president of The Mother Church, because they wanted his testimony in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey. Mr. Dooley has engaged his passage to England, where he resides, and is scheduled to sail—at least I mean to leave Boston—on Monday. In view of the fact that it is likely that the hearings will be adjourned today until Monday, it seems desirable, if counsel for Mr. Dittmore desire to have him a right to proceed with his case. This is unusual and irregular; it rests in Your Honor's discretion as to whether the accommodation shall be extended to Mr. Dooley or not. I had assumed, and I assume from what General Streeter has just said, that he would desire to use Mr. Dooley as his witness, but if he does not, I offer to call him now.

Mr. Whipple—I should be very glad, if Your Honor please, to extend every courtesy to Mr. Dooley, but we all of us have our duties in the administra-

tion of justice in this cause. Mr. Dooley is not a witness in our case at all. We have not thought of calling him and it would very much interrupt the proper procedure, as I think, in our case, to have it suspended for the purpose of taking his evidence as a deposition, and it is practically that I should be very sorry to interrupt any further the procedure of our case. Your Honor will remember that it was—

The Master—One moment, Mr. Whipple. I don't quite understand your proposition. When do you want to take his deposition?

Mr. Dooley—He is here in court. Your Honor; we will take his testimony.

The Master—All right. Then your suggestion is that you want to call him now and examine him as a witness.

Mr. Dooley—I understand that Mr. Dittmore's counsel want to use him, and if they want his testimony I thought that this would be the only opportunity they would have to get it, if Mr. Whipple would be willing.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am very, very sorry—

Mr. Dooley—I don't think it is very long.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I of course know nothing about it, but I cannot have Mr. Dooley's testimony injected into our case. I feel very strongly about it.

The Master—If his testimony is to be taken in the other case it will I suppose at some time or other get into the stand as your witness.

Mr. Dooley—That is what I offer to do now. Of course we cannot agree to hold Mr. Dooley. He is here now, and we want to get his testimony. It seems to us, Your Honor, that the cases being tried together, the situation is somewhat different.

Mr. Dooley—You will pardon me a moment. I desire to put on a short witness, and we shall then close our case.

The Master—Now if the man is anxious to sail for England on Monday it would seem that we ought to do all we can properly to accommodate him.

Mr. Whipple—But my point is this, if Your Honor please. We have no interest in that, and we understand that we have the right to go on and finish our case, and then counsel for the trustees will not be obliged to sit by and hear the evidence in the other case. We are not parties to it. We are not interested in it at all. If we can get our own case heard, then the evidence which has been taken in this case that bears upon the other will fit into it, but we may be dismissed from further attendance.

Mr. Dooley—I think I can relieve you, Mr. Whipple, on that question.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, good!

Mr. Streeter—I want to ask you, Mr. Dooley, if you propose to put John Dooley on the stand yourself?

Mr. Dooley—Mr. Dooley is here at your suggestion.

Mr. Streeter. That is not the question I am asking you. Do you propose to put John Dooley on the stand yourself?

Mr. Dooley—I think Mr. Dooley has testimony that we will want in the position? A. Since Aug. 1, 1917.

Q. You came in then as business manager at just about the time that two of the trustees were elected to that position? A. At the same time.

Q. Had you been connected with the Christian Science organizations, or any of them, before that? A. I had been connected with the Publishing Society.

Q. How long have you held that position? A. Since Aug. 1, 1917.

Q. You came in then as business manager at just about the time that two of the trustees were elected to that position? A. At the same time.

Q. Wasn't that unorthodox? A. Not stand out as clearly as that.

Q. But has he rendered assistance in other matters? A. In a great many instances. For instance, as he stated on the stand, with relation to the mailing room, Mr. Rowlands was able to take up the question of the mailing room, the mailing machines, and he took the responsibility for cleaning up the mailing room and putting it in shape, such a condition as the mailing room has never been in in the experience of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. And was that question an important one in the administration of the work? A. It was very important.

Q. He spoke of his assistance mentally. Was it a situation where the straightening out of the mental condition of the people who were employed was important? A. There was in the mailing room a great deal of confusion due to the change of machine.

Q. What style of machine would not permit of our catching train with a morning edition of the paper, and in the introduction of the new machines, with the confusion due to green and new help brought about by the war conditions, the state of mind of the mailing room was one of very great confusion, and many times the employees would get out of temper and indicate it in many ways; and Mr. Rowlands was there, and I think he had about 16 hours sleep out of that week; he was there day and night keeping the conditions right, and when a man was operating a machine and the papers would go through and all go wrong, he would give the man a word of encouragement, and in order to do that he put on an apron so as not to attract special attention to himself, and worked about the room.

Q. And were admitted to the bar here? A. Yes.

Q. Did you practice at the bar here before being affiliated with Christian Science? A. No.

Q. Did you graduate at any institution or just study and get your admission? A. I graduated at one of the colleges, the Louisville Law School.

Q. Did you practice outside of Massachusetts before you came here? A. I practiced in New York City.

Q. And then you removed to Boston. A. Then I came to Boston.

Q. And were admitted to the bar here? A. Yes.

Q. Did you practice at the bar here before being affiliated with Christian Science? A. No.

Q. You have been a resident of Boston for about— A. Six years.

Q. Six years. A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties as business manager? A. As the title implies, to manage the business.

Q. That is, of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think that has perhaps been sufficiently explained, but, in general, it is the publication of a daily newspaper and various periodicals and the publication of the works of Mrs. Eddy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that cover the thing in a general way? A. I think it does.

Q. Are you a loyal believer in Christian Science? A. I am.

Q. Are you a practitioner? A. I am.

Q. And have been for how many years? A. I have been a practitioner for, I should say, five or six years, but I have only been in the Journal as a practitioner a shorter period of time.

you used it, and perhaps used as Mrs. Eddy used it? A. I shall endeavor to do it. The word "Principle," as used by a Christian Scientist, is synonymous with God.

Q. And that practically is the definition of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You used the term in this letter "demonstration" in this connection—and he is settled by both boards from the standpoint of demonstration as Christian Science practitioners and teachers, and as loyal members of The Mother Church." That term has been used in the testimony but I do not think that an explicit statement has been made of just what it means among Christian Science followers and believers. Will you state that? A. Why, demonstration—one hesitates to make a statement in connection with that.

Mr. Streeter—I can't quite hear you.

The Witness—I say one naturally hesitates to make any statement in connection with words in Christian Science because our Leader has so aptly and well covered everything of that nature in her works, but "demonstration" with Christian Scientists is one of the most important phases of Christian Science in that we take the position that words are of no avail unless your words are subject to demonstration or proof of what you are doing. In other words, a demonstration in connection with a healing is the man getting well.

Q. In a certain measure, judging by the results and by the fruits? A. By the fruits.

Q. And when you speak there of its being settled by demonstration it means that they should get together and do it? A. It means not only to get together and do it but not to depend upon material means and measures any more than you would in a sick case depend upon material medicines or remedies or things of that sort.

Mr. Whipple—Of course the Court takes judicial notice of the contents of the Bible?

The Master—We have agreed to that, I think.

Mr. Whipple—And I therefore do not need to make it a part of the record unless some one asks to have it read.

The Master—You might hand it to me if you have got it there.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Your Honor Chapter xii.

The Master—These verses that I see marked here are the ones that the witness says he read, are they?

The Witness—No, I read the entire chapter.

Mr. Whipple—He read the entire Chapter xii and the first part of Chapter xiii. Those marks were put on, evidently, by the owner of the copy on which Your Honor has for some other purpose—for emphasis of those particular phrases.

The Master—All right. All of Chapter xii and certain verses of Chapter xiii?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, the first verses of Chapter xii.

Mr. Bates—How many verses?

The Witness—I think it was six, sir.

Mr. Whipple—He thinks the first six verses of Chapter xiii.

Q. You said you asked if there was any complaint of the business administration of the affairs of the trust, and while you could not say the words in which the assent was given, there was an assent that there was no complaint? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you whether up to that time any one of the directors since you had been the business manager of the trust had complained with regard to its administration to you? A. Never a single time.

Q. Had you heard of any complaint being made which was brought to you from any other source? I mean any complaint by the directors? A. Yes, once.

Q. What? A. I was told at one time that Mr. Dittmore was complaining, and I went over and I called at Mr. Dittmore's office and spoke to him about it, and I said to him that I had heard something of that nature and that I wanted to come over and look at him and have him look at me as man to man, and if there was anything that was not entirely right in connection with the publishing house I ought to be gladder and more alert to learn it than anybody else—and if there was something I would be awfully glad to hear it. Mr. Dittmore said to me, "Mr. Watts, I have never said a word against you or against the management of the Publishing Society. I have at some time thought maybe you were introducing a lot of efficiency in the publishing house without a proper degree of demonstration and practice of Christian Science, but," he said, "I have not expressed that to anybody and I have nothing to criticize you for, or the management of the Publishing Society for."

Mr. Thompson—Will you give me the date of that?

Q. What was the date of that? A. I don't know. Mr. Dittmore may be able to recall.

Q. Can you give me approximately the date? A. Anything I should say would be a guess on that.

Q. All right, guess. You are the best guesser there is on that subject. A. I should say about November.

Mr. Thompson—What year?

The Witness—Of 1918.

Q. Of 1918. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you heard any other criticisms than that, either directly or indirectly? A. Not one word, so far as I know.

Q. Now, in point of fact, what had been the results of the business while you were administrator, administering it from year to year? Have you the figures that will show what the profits were? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they? Just state them in either six-months or annual periods. All I want you to give is just the result in figures. That looks pretty menacing (referring to a black portfolio produced by the witness). A. No, sir; I promise not to occupy many moments. Our profits for the year of 1913 were \$94,916.33.

Mr. Bates—I could not hear the answer.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. A little louder and a little clearer.

The Witness—I beg pardon. Let

me correct those figures. Strike that out. The profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913, were \$164,000. I am going to leave the cents off. Is that all right?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—What year was that?

The Master—I understood that to be 1913.

The Witness—1913.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Now 1914.

The Witness—1914, they were \$135,000. I am going to leave off the cents.

Q. Yes. 1915? A. \$224,700.

Q. 1916? A. \$258,900.

Q. 1917? A. For the year 1917 we did not take an inventory until March 30th, so as to throw it past the holidays. That was by agreement with both boards. And for the period of 15 months our net profits were \$513,869. That is for the year of 1917 and for the first three months of 1918.

Q. That covered about—A. Fifteen months.

Q. About nine months of your administration as business manager? A. Yes, I should say, rather—

Q. And six months as assistant business manager. And that is the first nine months of the administration of the present Board of Trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. 1918. A. 1918, \$518,993, for the period of 12 months.

Q. For the period of 12 months, so as your figures for a year later than that are concerned, of course you have only entered upon it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us about The Monitor, whether it has been improving in prosperity or otherwise? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without going into specific figures, you may—

A. The Monitor went on—

—give us the principal figures that are indicative of that—A. I will try to.

Q. —to you as a business manager. A. The figures yesterday, I remember it, were approximately correct relative to The Monitor and—

Q. Let me ask whether The Monitor is now, as you view it, on a paying basis? A. It is on a paying basis.

Q. How long has it been so? A. Since February, 1918. The month of March, 1918, we had a profit from the Monitor.

Q. Is it increasing so? A. Well, the conduct of a newspaper is not a proposition of "Increasingly." One month you will be above, and another month you will be below. You have to take it on a yearly average to get a true basis for a newspaper.

Q. Let me ask you if there is any such paper as The Monitor published in the United States, other than The Monitor? A. I am sure there is not, sir.

Q. Its chief feature is what? A. In its publication of—in its international aspect.

Q. Well, that is what I wanted to get at—in its international aspect. A. Yes.

Q. That is, international news, from every part of the world? A. It is international in its circulation; it is international in the news it gathers; and it is the only paper in the world that is international in the treatment of the news which it publishes. In other words, news which might be very interesting to Boston people would not be interesting to New York people, necessarily. The treatment of the news must be so that the thing that occurs in Boston must be of interest to the entire world to make it international in its scope.

Q. The ultimate object of the paper, besides becoming a great newspaper internationally, is to promote the Christian Science movement? A. I think that Mrs. Eddy's statement of that, it is to spread the science which operates unsuposed and to injure no man, but to bless all mankind, is my best statement of the purpose of The Monitor.

Q. And that is printed as the watchdog of The Monitor, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That of saying of Mrs. Eddy, which all Christian Scientists believe to have been inspired? A. That is in her works, and was the first editorial in the first edition of The Monitor by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Something has been said about a withdrawal of money from the accounts in the banks, and putting it in a safety deposit vault. Do you know about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was an administrative matter, was it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you tell His Honor all about it? A. As the business manager, when I found this controversy becoming somewhat acute, I requested the chief accountant to withdraw from our bank, the First National Bank, or any of the others where the accounts justified it, amounts in lots of \$10,000 or \$15,000. She accumulated previous to Feb. 1 \$60,000, all of which I think she drew from the First National Bank. That was all put in a safety deposit box.

Q. In cash, or certified checks? A. Cash.

Q. Cash? A. The purpose of that was, in the event of an injunction by either of the boards, or any interference in any way by anybody, the business manager would be able to take care of the pay roll of the employees, our pay roll being about between \$13,000 and \$14,000 a week. On Feb. 1 I was notified by the Board of Trustees, and following the attorneys' conference, that the whole thing was disposed of, and that both boards had agreed to settle their differences. Whereupon I instructed the chief accountant to deposit that money immediately in the bank, which she did. On the 1st, with the reopening of the controversy, I didn't know where it might lead to, and I again asked the chief accountant to accumulate some funds, and she then accumulated \$50,000, which she carried in a safety deposit box. When the injunction was granted by this court, preventing any time to put such questions? They seem to be satirical, but they are not even that.

Q. Mr. Watts, you were consulted in this controversy, were you not? A. As business manager, of course, I was consulted.

Q. You had access to the box yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And perhaps you were the only one? A. No; the chief accountant and myself.

Q. It was an administrative measure to prevent the interruption of your business? A. Yes.

Q. The advertising in The Monitor has that been increasing? A. Constantly, both in—

Q. A steady increase? A. Yes, a very happy increase.

Q. Some suggestion has been made, perhaps, rather, a query has been suggested, as to whether your representations of circulation on which you asked for advertising are absolutely correct. What do you say to that? A. We never have, so far as I know, received knowingly, and certainly never have solicited, a dollar's worth of advertising on the basis of circulation. We have consistently refused to do it. But the figures of our circulation as published are as nearly true as it is possible for us to ascertain that fact with our accounting department.

Mr. Whipple—You may inquire.

Mr. Bates—Does Your Honor wish to take an intermission here?

The Master—We will pause here for a few minutes.

[Recess from 12:02 p. m. to 12:15 p.m.]

The Master—Mr. Whipple, you are through with your examination?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor; we are waiting for Governor Bates to go forward.

Mr. Bates—May I state to the Court the reason for the delay? General Streeter would like to be away this afternoon, but he wants to be here when Mr. Dooley testifies. We would like very much to accommodate him, but Mr. Dooley, if he stays, has got to stay here in Boston until Monday morning, giving up several days that he would like to spend in New York. Therefore we do not feel that we have any right to agree, in case he could be reached this afternoon, that he should not be put on at this time, although we would like to accommodate General Streeter. The only way we could accommodate him would be to agree that he might be put on now, if Mr. Whipple would consent to it, and then General Streeter could get away this afternoon if he wanted to.

Mr. Whipple—Let us go right ahead and take our chances; you may be able to finish him this afternoon.

Mr. Bates—Yes; but that does not allow General Streeter to get away this afternoon, that is the trouble.

Mr. Whipple—The General is more interested in the orderly progress of the case than in getting away.

Mr. Streeter—I understand, Governor Bates, that if this arrangement is made that Mr. Whipple will agree we may put Mr. Dooley on Monday morning.

Mr. Bates—Yes; but you ask us to keep Mr. Dooley here until Monday morning in order that you may get away this afternoon.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if it is an expression of your views? A. I think they were not such thing as Governor Bates has now narrated. And of course he can't explain Governor Bates' misconception. All he could explain would be to finish him this afternoon if he wanted to.

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been the man to whom the letter referred.

Q. And did you use the word "repudiation" in that interview? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you asked the directors to repudiate the statements made in that letter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it that it was reported had spread untruths in New York?

Mr. Thompson—Reported by whom?

Mr. Bates—I am quoting him in his statement.

A. I assumed that it was Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Thompson—You mean that Mr. Harvey reported that Mr. Dittmore had told untruths in New York?

The Witness—No, sir. Is that the question that was asked? I may have misunderstood it.

Mr. Bates—No, that was not the question. Mr. Thompson will have a chance to clear it up later on.

The Witness—I don't mean that.

Mr. Thompson—You don't mean that?

The Witness—May I get that question and answer, so that it will be clear?

The question is read as follows: "Who was it that it was reported had spread untruths in New York?"

The report was that one of the directors had made these statements which I characterized to the Board of Directors as untrue in certain phases of it.

Q. Well, you made the statement before that you supposed it was Mr. Dittmore? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you have any reason for that supposition? A. Only from Mr. Dittmore's letter, as I remember it, saying—

Q. That is, his reply? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Thompson—Just a minute. Do you expect this evidence to go in as against Mr. Dittmore?

Mr. Bates—I don't know, I am sure.

Mr. Thompson—Then I think that I will add out. It is double-distilled hearsay. Some one reported to Harvey that some one had said that some of the directors had made certain statements in New York. Now, if that is to go in as any evidence that Mr. Dittmore in fact made any of those statements, which it is said were erroneous, I object to it. Mr. Dittmore's own letter, written subsequently, absolutely clears that matter up. It turns out that he did not make the statements, and what he did state appears. I do not want it to appear in indirect fashion that Mr. Dittmore went to New York and engaged in scandalous gossip.

The Master—The last inquiry was, who did you understand had spread the statements in New York.

Mr. Thompson. I beg pardon?

The Master—The last inquiry of the witness was, who did you understand had spread the statement in New York.

Mr. Thompson—I do not want even his understanding of it to go in as any evidence that Mr. Dittmore did in fact make these statements. I think if Governor Bates would ask him further whether the two men with whom Mr. Dittmore talked did not repudiate the statement—

The Master—I quite agree that it is very small evidence that Mr. Dittmore did in fact make the statements.

Mr. Thompson—I think it is, but still I want to avoid having anything get in that way.

Q. What were the statements that you in fact characterized as untrue? Those in reference to the circulation of The Monitor? A. I should have to look at the letter, Governor Bates, in order to answer that.

Mr. Bates—Well, then, perhaps we had better sit here, if Your Honor please.

The Master—We will stop until 2 o'clock now.

[Recess until 2 o'clock p. m.]

Afternoon Session.

The Master—You may go on when you are ready, Governor Bates.

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Have you found the statements in the letter that you characterized as untrue? A. I had not known I was to look for them. May I have the letter? Somebody has the exhibit.

[The letter is handed to witness.] Shall I read those statements? This is read from Mr. Harvey's letter.

Mr. Whipple—The number of the exhibit is what, so as to identify it?

The witness—Exhibit 88.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

A. (reading):

"To the Board of Trustees have no understanding of salesmanship, and we made a failure of promoting the circulation of The Monitor."

That is one of them.

Q. Yes. What other one? A. I will give you the other one.

This little group expressed to the New York field the statement which they say was made by one occupying a high position in The Christian Science Publishing Society, that the circulation of The Christian Science Monitor as given out by the Board of Trustees is 123,000 copies, that the accredited circulation is 93,000 copies, but that the honest to God circulation is 63,000 copies. This remark has spread not only throughout the movement, but through the business world, and has now reached the point where it is openly stated in the business world that The Monitor's circulation is only 58,000 copies and that its honest to God circulation in the city of Boston is 2200 copies."

Mr. Thompson—I understand this is not to be treated as any evidence against Mr. Dittmore, because if it is, I should object to it, as I never having made that statement, but it having come from a man named Gleason, as I understand it.

Mr. Whipple—Now I understand you are merely pointing out the statements of fact in the letter.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Statements of fact by others in New York, which are untrue.

The Master—As I understand it, he has called certain statements in that letter untrue, and he has now asked to specify which ones.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—He has mentioned two. Are there any more?

The witness—Yes, sir.

The Master—Please go on, as quickly as you can.

The witness (reading):

"That the Board of Trustees was about to be removed by process of law. When asked why, he said that 'we' could not stand idly by and see

The Christian Science Monitor impoverish the movement; that up to the present time The Monitor has cost us over a million dollars. When it was said to him that it was not surprising that to establish a daily paper as The Monitor had been established would require a large expenditure of money during the first years, but now it was understood The Monitor was reaching, if it had not reached, a self-supporting basis, he claimed that this was due to the fact that 'we' had given them 40,000 subscriptions to be distributed for camp welfare work."

That is all, sir.

The statements which you characterized as untrue as to facts are statements which Mr. Harvey put into the letter which he wrote in your office and directed to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are statements of what was being talked in New York City? A. Yes.

Q. Since the alleged visit of one director there? A. Yes.

Q. Therefore they are a statement of rumors which he had heard in New York City, expressed by various persons? A. The letter speaks for itself on that, Governor.

Q. The circulation of The Monitor has not been entirely satisfactory, has it? A. It was constantly increasing, but it never would be satisfactory to one interested in Christian Science even if it had been a half a million.

Q. It had been a disappointment, had it not? A. No, sir.

Q. And I suppose that is really a question of opinion? A. Surely.

Q. And the question as to whether or not your Board of Trustees had an understanding of salesmanship is a question of opinion? A. Certainly.

Q. Therefore, if somebody in New York did say that your board had no understanding of salesmanship, it was their opinion, I assume? A. Wasn't there some other phrase there besides "salesmanship"? I am not sure.

Q. Had no understanding of salesmanship, and had made a failure of promoting the circulation of The Monitor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They had made a failure of it from the standpoint of its success financially, had they not? A. Why, they had made a splendid success of it financially.

Q. From the standpoint of its showing any profit? A. I am talking about these trustees, yes.

Q. Well, I am talking about The Monitor itself, and the Board of Trustees, and throughout the history of The Monitor. A. Now, what was your question?

Q. I am asking you as to whether or not it had not been a failure from the standpoint of paying its expenses? A. Why, it cost a million dollars to establish it.

The Master—Can't you answer his question directly?

A. No. It had not been a failure.

Q. Is it not a fact in every year except one your books show there was a deficit? A. Except the last two, I should say.

Q. Except the last two? A. Isn't that right?

Q. Will you look at your books for the year ending March 31, 1918, and see if it did not show a deficit? I am perfectly willing, Mr. Watts, that you should have your assistant help you find the place, if you wish to. A. Thank you, March, 1918, it showed a profit of \$70,699.88.

Q. What year was that? A. That was last year.

Q. That is not the year I asked you for. A. Well, that is the one I am giving you. The others—

Q. Just hold that a minute; I may want that. A. Yes, 1918 shows a loss of \$89,000.

Q. A loss of \$89,000? A. That The Monitor went on—

Q. Wait a minute; I am only asking you as to whether or not your books do not show a loss of \$89,000 for the year ending March 31, 1918? A. Governor, I beg your pardon; it is for 15 months, ending that time.

Q. For the 15 months, it shows a deficit of about \$89,000. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is there any year prior to that time when it shows a profit?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then your whole statement in regard to its being a success from the standpoint of net profits in cash is based on what it did in the past year ending March 31, 1919? A. Before that time.

Q. The year ending March 31, 1919, A. Your statement is practically correct, I believe, Governor.

Q. Now, what do you show as a profit during the year ending March 31, 1919? A. \$70,699.66.

Q. Were there any unusual sources of income for The Monitor during that year? A. None that I know of, sir.

Q. That was paid for by The Mother Church? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And out of its treasury? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in addition to that, during that year the directors were sending out notices to all the churches and asking them on their own responsibility to buy the periodicals in bulk and particularly The Monitor, and send them to the camps, was it not? A. I thought just to the contrary.

Q. You don't know that? A. Certainly not.

Q. How much was that amount you read? A. \$229,762.

Q. Now, if you had not received that \$229,000 from the treasury of The Mother Church for special work, which applied only to war times, your balance sheet would have been entirely different, would it not? A. No, sir.

Q. Who has paid for it? A. The Mother Church.

Q. Through the action of the Board of Directors? A. Through the treasurer; I assume the Board of Directors.

Q. This was war work, was it not, in connection with the war? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent did that figure in that year, the receipts from the papers that were sent to the camps by the purchase of The Mother Church? A. Why, that was an expense to the Publishing Society.

Q. I assume so; but to what extent does it show that you have charged, or that you received from that work money? A. There is nothing here to indicate that.

Q. Well, don't you know? A. No, sir.

Q. Doesn't your statement show?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you stated that this little group—or, rather, you say this statement was untrue, which says, "This little group has circulated"—well, the substance of it was, as I have put it,

down here—this little group has circulated the story as to the circulation of The Monitor; The Monitor's circulation is only certain figures. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you do not know who is meant by "this little group," do you? A. No, except as indicated—

Q. But it was some little group in New York. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Well, was it some little group in New York?

The witness—Yes, sir.

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Mr. Whipple—Well, was it some little group in New York?

The witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Well, was it some little group in New York?

The witness—Yes, sir.

&lt;p

Let them be marked and then restored to our possession, because we may need them.

[The documents described by Mr. Bates are marked respectively, Exhibit 91, R. H. J., Exhibit 92, R. H. J., and Exhibit 93, R. H. J.]

Q. What were the net profits of the Publishing Society for the year ending March 31, 1919? A. March 31, 1919, \$51,999.69.

Q. And how much of those net profits have been paid to The Mother Church? A. \$337,103.11.

Q. And how much is still to come to them on account of that year? A. \$131,896.

Q. And those are profits that had accrued up to the first of April, that have not yet been turned over to The Mother Church? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has it not been customary to turn those profits over more promptly? A. Possibly so. I hadn't known it if it had been.

Q. Do you know of any reason why they have not been turned over? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, this is all after the bill was filed, and in this connection I want to give notice.

Mr. Bates—The net profits in this society for the year that ended on March 31, and it was all, therefore, before one of the bills was filed, and it was all before Mr. Whipple's bill was filed, with the exception of 5 or 6 days.

Mr. Whipple—The payments regarding which you are inquiring have all been since. You must know, if you have any familiarity with it, that it is a perfectly legitimate thing. But I want to make this suggestion. I have been asked to agree that this witness may be suspended, if there is only a little to do, for Monday morning, to accommodate your London gentleman and the president of your church. I want now to give notice that I shall withdraw that assent if the time is wasted in an examination which has nothing to do with Mr. Watts, and which is on the books on bookkeeping matters, which can be put in at any time.

Mr. Bates—We understand—that your assent is withdrawn.

Mr. Whipple—It is. I withdraw it.

Mr. Bates—It comes too late to be of any service to us. The gentleman has already arranged to stay here until Monday morning.

Mr. Whipple—Well, the arrangement that I had made was to suspend on Monday, and I shall not do that. I shall insist, if I am within my rights, that you finish with this witness; if you want to put these bookkeeping questions, you have got to put them before Mr. Dooley goes on.

Mr. Bates—I do not understand my brother's position, but it looks as though, if I am going to examine him in regard to the business of the publishing society, then he is going to make Mr. Dooley miss his boat and stay in America a longer time. If that is his position, why—

Mr. Whipple—That is not my position. You have stated it as uncorrectly and unfairly as you have made several statements. I thought before that it was because you did not understand what was said to you, and I hope to continue to think so.

Mr. Bates—My attention is called by associate counsel to what is confirmed by my recollection—that when I started to ask Mr. Eustace these questions when he was on the stand, that my brother objected on the ground that Mr. Watts was more familiar with them, and that he was going to put him on, and therefore we waived asking Mr. Eustace the questions.

Mr. Whipple—You have all the papers, you have all the accounts, you might put these questions and argue about them at any time, but you are simply wasting time here on bookkeeping questions and asking me to suspend our case to accommodate Mr. Dooley. That is not the way to conduct a cross-examination, putting in a lot of things that have nothing to do with this witness. You have all our books and papers and they are accessible at any time.

Mr. Bates—This man is business manager and I wish to ask him a few questions about these books and the way they have been kept.

Mr. Whipple—Well, go ahead and ask them.

Mr. Bates—Well, that is what I am trying to do.

Mr. Whipple—No, you were not; you were pausing and taking more time to look over accounts, bookkeeping accounts, than was necessary. His Honor noticed it and called your attention to it.

Mr. Streeter—I thought he was pausing to have a quarrel with you.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I don't think he could have been, because I don't see why he should want to have one.

The Master—If you desire to ask him questions in regard to the way those books are kept wouldn't it be possible to get at it a little more directly?

Q. You have stated, Mr. Watts, that the profits, the net profits of the business, in 1916, were \$255,900? A. Yes, if that is what I stated.

Q. And you have stated that the net profits for the 15 months ending March 30, 1917, were \$513,869? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any explanation, apart from your efficiency as business manager, of the rapid increase in the net profits during that time? A. I don't pretend in any way that my own efficiency had anything to do with it.

Q. Well, will you answer my question, then? What did have anything to do with it? A. I think the natural growth of the business, the increase in the subscriptions and the increase in our advertising rates, together with the general efficiency of the whole publishing house, is what accounts for that.

Q. Was it not during that time that you took over the publication of Mrs. Eddy's works under the contract with the Trustees under the Will? A. We took them over in November, 1917.

Q. So that from November, 1917, to March 30, a period of five months, you were receiving, in addition to the profits from the regular publications of the business, the profits from the

publication of Mrs. Eddy's works, which you had not previously received? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was a considerable and large amount, was it not? A. Well, I shouldn't call it a large amount; it was considerable.

Q. Well, can you tell us how much it was? A. Yes, I think I can.

Mr. Streeter—Is that for the five months, Governor Bates—the first five months?

Mr. Bates—The first five months.

Mr. Streeter—From November, 1917, to March, 1918. A. The commissions for November, December, January, February, and March, of 1917 and 1918, were as follows: November, \$8413; December, \$11,488; January, \$6995; February, \$5521; March, \$7026.

Q. About \$40,000 in the aggregate?

Mr. Whipple—But those are not profits, those were merely commissions.

Q. Were you giving me the profits from that business? A. They were.

Q. Well, they are profits, are they not? A. No, they are not profits.

Q. What were the profits from that business? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Doesn't your bookkeeping show? A. It is an estimate of profits. I don't know, sir.

Q. Aren't your books kept in such a way that you can show the profits from the publication of Mrs. Eddy's works? A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us how that occurred? When was it? A. Part of it is hearsay. In my recollection, it was in November, but I will give you the information in just a moment.

Q. November of last year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the amount was \$200,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long did you keep it?

Mr. Whipple—Out of more than half a million profits.

Q. You say those are estimates? A. \$19,355, for the period of time.

Q. Mr. Watts, I understand those are estimates? A. No; they are as nearly as we can arrive at it, excepting that we have got to charge to some extent—

Q. Are they estimates that appear on your books?

Mr. Whipple—Just a minute. Let him finish his answer.

Mr. Bates—I want to shorten this.

Q. Are they the estimates as they appear on your books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that same period, 1917, the period when there was such a large increase, you did increase the price of the Monitor, did you not?

Q. Who had you borrow the \$200,000 of? A. The First National Bank.

Q. And for what purpose did you borrow it? A. To pay the Church the balance of the payment that was due to it.

Q. And the amount was \$200,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long did you keep it?

Mr. Whipple—Out of more than \$18,000.

Q. You say those are estimates? A. \$19,355, for the period of time.

Q. Mr. Watts, I understand those are estimates? A. No; they are as nearly as we can arrive at it, excepting that we have got to charge to some extent—

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Mr. Whipple—Just a minute. Let him finish his answer.

Mr. Bates—I want to shorten this.

Q. Are they the estimates as they appear on your books? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that same period, 1917, the period when there was such a large increase, you did increase the price of the Monitor, did you not?

Q. Who had you borrow the \$200,000 of? A. From 5 cents to \$1.

Q. And you also increased the price of the Journal, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how much was that increased? A. To \$3. It was \$2.

Q. And you also increased the price of the Quarterly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how much was that increased? A. From 50 cents to \$1.

Q. And how many copies of that are circulated? A. About 450,000.

Q. So that your income from that alone would be about \$450,000? A. Gross income. Not quite that. There is a discount of 10 per cent and so on.

Q. And if you increased the price of 450,000 copies from 50 cents to \$1 that would account for \$225,000 increase, would it not? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Increase of what?

Mr. Bates—in his receipts.

Mr. Whipple—I thought you were talking about profits. You seem to forget there was any increase of cost.

Mr. Bates—I am helping you to find out how these profits were increased so much.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you are bigger on eloquence than you are on finance, it seems to me.

Mr. Bates—It seems to trouble you, Mr. Whipple—not in the slightest; it amuses me.

Mr. Bates—Then try and be calm.

Mr. Whipple—it amuses me.

Mr. Streeter—It amuses everybody.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, you not only increased the prices of these magazines, but you also increased the price of the Sentinel, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Trust Deed. And you had submitted it to the Shawmut Bank also? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much was that increased? A. A dollar a year.

Q. From what? A. Two dollars to \$3.

Q. From \$2 to \$3 a year. And you at the same time increased the advertising rates, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. May I state what he did say?

Q. Yes. A. He said "On a showing like that, with such assets as you have got there, millions against practically little or no liability, I assure you in advance you can have the money, but I will submit it to counsel and ascertain from our counsel whether we are correct in making you that statement."

Q. Whom did you talk with at the Shawmut Bank? A. I don't know his name.

Q. You don't know his name? A. Not at this moment, sir.

Q. Was it the president of the bank? A. You said Shawmut, didn't you, Governor?

Q. Yes. A. Did you ask me his name?

Q. Yes. I asked the name of the officer whom you talked with at the Shawmut National Bank. A. At this moment it has passed from my memory.

Q. Do you know what office he held? A. Why, I thought he was a cashier.

Q. Was it Mr. Murdock? A. I think not.

Q. Was it Mr. Gaston? A. No.

Q. Was it Mr. Adams? A. Yes.

Q. The credit man, as I understand it, of the bank.

Q. Do you know how much interest you paid on account of that loan before it was finally adjusted? A. I think approximately \$2600.

Q. And in what safety deposit box did you deposit the currency that you drew out of the bank? A. Massachusetts Trust Company.

Q. You deposited there \$60,000 at

one time, of currency? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And \$80,000 at another? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand you to state that you requested your chief accountant to withdraw the cash from the banks and to make the deposits in the safety deposit vaults? A. They send their automobiles to our office every day the banks do.

Q. Who does? A. The First National Bank. And we just ask them to leave that money. They often leave us like sums to take care of our pay rolls, and so forth.

Q. Did you yourself deposit the money in the safety box? A. No, sir.

Q. Who did that? A. Miss Mary Bartlett, the chief accountant.

Q. Do you know how she got the money? A. The bank brought it to her. That is all I know, sir.

Q. You never saw it? A. Yes, I saw it.

Q. Well, you didn't deposit it in the box? A. No, sir.

Mr. Bates—I wish to direct Your Honor's attention to this point to Section 4 of the Trust Deed, which says:

"Said trustees shall keep accurate books of account of all the business done by them, and shall deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or trust company all bonds, mortgages, deeds, and other documents or writings obligatory of every kind and nature for safe keeping; also all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business, until the same shall be paid over to the church treasurer, as herein provided. No papers or monies shall be taken from said bank or trust company excepting by and in the presence of a majority of said trustees."

Also to a further provision in the same paragraph:

"No authority is intended to be conferred upon the trustees to expend the money of the trust for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business, or to invest the same for purpose of speculation, or to incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly for depreciation and correspondingly reduced profits."

"These items in the books had been charged off to 'expense' and in addition to this total, \$50,000 more had been charged off to 'expense' in lieu of depreciation and at \$47,324.15 had been charged off against inventories of 'stock and stores.' In this way a total of \$218,370.11 had been charged off for depreciation and correspondingly reduced profits."

"While it is true that some proper charge should be allowed annually for depreciation at regularly established percentages depending upon the estimated life of each class of assets, the total arbitrarily charged as above is a wholly unreasonable one in our opinion, especially as \$193,106.31 had already been set aside as a reserve for depreciation during prior years, leaving only \$171,102.64 to represent the book value of all the plant and furniture at the beginning of the year. A charge of \$50,000 for the second six months was ignored by the bookkeepers, although we saw written instructions from your board that such a charge be made. I have had more time to examine them, I do wish, however, to read

Honor that that was in the year 1918, and have that taken as a fact? A. I believe I shouldn't want it taken as a fact just at this moment until I am clear on it.

Q. Perhaps I can make it even clearer to you. Now, you heard the testimony of Mr. Eustace and Mr. Rowlands, didn't you, and especially the testimony of Mr. Eustace, as to the various subjects of controversy between Mr. Dittmore and the trustees, as known to him—you heard those 28 or more topics mentioned? A. Yes.

Q. And you heard him say that those questions were under discussion from the time when the controversy became more or less acute between the directors and the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Now, that controversy became more or less acute, or rather it became very prominent, away back in 1917, didn't it? A. Yes, I think it did.

Q. Yes. So that it couldn't be true, could it, that after Mr. Dittmore had been raising at least 28 different topics of discussion with Mr. Eustace and Mr. Rowlands, several of which, as stated here, related to the Publishing Society affairs—you wouldn't want to say that while all that was going on between him and Mr. Eustace and Mr. Rowlands, he said to you that he hadn't the slightest criticism to make—there is evidently a mistake as to time, isn't there? A. I don't know. I don't follow you entirely, because I don't understand that in those 28 items that mention there was any criticism.

Mr. Streeter—Why don't you talk louder? Can't you speak a little louder?

The Witness—I think that I am talking loud. Possibly there are some here that can't hear me. Excuse me.

Q. Then you have forgotten what they were. Let me refresh your mind. A. I shall be glad to have you do so.

Q. Well, one of the subjects which both your employers, if I may so call them, the trustees, stated was under discussion between Mr. Dittmore and themselves, related to doctrines, the publishing of certain doctrines in the periodicals, that he did not think correctly expounded— A. That is not a business matter.

Q. That is not business. Another one was that the expenses of The Monitor were too great. Do you recall that? A. Oh, I didn't remember that.

Q. It comes back to you now, doesn't it? A. I never knew there was any criticism on the expenses of The Monitor. They have never been made to me.

Q. I know; but when you say—I don't think you quite get the question yet—you undertook to tell the Court definitely that in November, 1918, long after Mr. Eustace and Mr. Rowlands state and truly state that Mr. Dittmore was disputing with them about these matters, Mr. Dittmore told you that he hadn't any criticism to make. Now my question is, doesn't that fact show you that you put that date a year too late, and that Mr. Dittmore told you that, not in November, 1918, but probably in November, 1917, or even earlier? That is all there is to it. A. That is probably correct. It may possibly have been 1917.

Mr. Thompson—Now, I think I would rather let the rest of this go until Monday morning. There are a few more questions, perhaps, and perhaps I shall not have anything more to ask, but I would rather like to look over my papers a little bit and see.

Mr. Whipple—I can use the two minutes remaining before 4 o'clock by putting in a little more evidence.

Mr. Thompson—You will have him back again?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. (To the witness) You may step aside. You will be in here Monday morning so that questions may be put to you if there are any to be put to you.

Now I would like to take two minutes in reading from the minutes of the meeting of the directors on Jan. 13, 1919 (the present year), page 226 of the records:

"At a regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 9:30 a.m. on above date (Jan. 13, 1919), in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. Dittmore, Neal, Merritt, and Rathvon."

"Letters were read from Director Adam H. Dickey, dated Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 10, urging the directors to request that all advertisements on inside covers of the Christian Science periodicals be submitted to the directors before printing; and dated Jan. 11, recommending that we proceed slowly in the situation now existing between the directors and the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and recommending that one trustee be dismissed rather than ask for the resignation of all of the trustees."

"Will you be good enough to have that letter here in the morning, Monday morning, the letter of Jan. 11 from Director Adam H. Dickey, who was apparently away on business, undoubtedly, in Savannah, Georgia?"

"There is one other record that I can read bearing upon the records. Where is that record where they consulted Mr. Smith as to what to put in the records?"

Mr. Withington—Page 121.

Mr. Whipple—Then it is in another book; it cannot be in this one.

Mr. Withington—No; it goes this way.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, then it goes backward. Will you find it?

Mr. Withington—There it is, on page 121.

Mr. Whipple—On page 121, at a meeting held on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1918, this is the record:

"At a regular meeting of the Christian Science Board of Directors held at 9:30 a.m. on above date (Oct. 1, 1918) in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Neal, Merritt, and Rathvon."

"Then this record was made:

"The minutes of the directors' meeting of Sept. 11, relating to a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on that date, were again taken up for consideration. To be referred to

Judge Clifford P. Smith for an opinion as to what it would be best to include in the minutes and an opinion on the position of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society as outlined in their letter of Sept. 30. Judge Smith to be furnished all information on the subject which will be helpful to him."

Mr. Thompson—Now, does that show—

Mr. Whipple—Now, if you will pardon me a minute.

Mr. Thompson—Excuse me.

Mr. Whipple—in connection with that record we will ask to have produced on Monday morning the real records of that meeting of Sept. 11, all the material and data which were given to Judge Smith for his opinion as to what it would be best to include in the record of that meeting.

Mr. Thompson—And also, will you be good enough to include in that call the several letters of protest written to the directors by Mr. Dittmore against this improper and misleading method of keeping the directors' records?

You will find that they ought to have those protests included in the records themselves, but I don't believe that you will find them. If they are there, they will be in the form of letters.

Mr. Bates—I object, Your Honor, to Mr. Thompson's statement characterizing this as an improper method. If Mr. Thompson does not know, everyone else knows, that all bodies have their records read at subsequent meetings, for the purpose of determining whether or not they are correct, and whether or not they shall stand without correction. If there are no objections, then they are approved. If there are corrections to be made, then they are made. And the question of how much is to be put in of a conference with the trustees is certainly nothing which authorizes you to say that it is an improper method, and I ask to have that stricken out.

Mr. Thompson—One moment. I will connect with that a call—

The Master—I understand that Mr. Thompson wanted certain letters of Mr. Dittmore, in which Mr. Dittmore expressed the view that that was an improper way of keeping the records.

Mr. Thompson—And also I will ask that now:

The Master—That, I think, is as far as his statement went.

Mr. Bates—He characterized the records themselves as being improper.

Mr. Thompson—No; pardon me.

Mr. Bates—And that is what I wish to have stricken out.

Mr. Thompson—I will ask my call now—

Mr. Bates—Just a minute.

Mr. Thompson—You will find that I never made any such statement; you will not be able to find it in the record.

Mr. Bates—Then that is satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson—I offer to show later that that statement is in the letter.

Now, I add to my call for Mr. Dittmore's letters, unless they are recorded in those records as they should be, a report made by Judge Smith himself to the effect that the methods by which these records had been kept was an improper method. You either have got it on your records or you have it in your independent papers. We have it in our diary here, and we have evidence of it.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, in that connection, having read the record, and having listened to Governor Bates' suggestion as to what is well known as to the method of keeping these records, that they are read at the next meeting and approved, I want to call attention, in emphasizing the call, to the fact that the excerpt which I read is from the record of Oct. 1, 1918, which refers to the minutes of the directors' meeting of Sept. 11, which I take it preceded the other. That meeting was not the one immediately before, but it is the meeting which in the ordinary course we would expect would have already been recorded, and its minutes approved, because that appearing on page 97, it appears that on Sept. 12 there was another meeting of which we have a record, one on Sept. 16, and one on Sept. 17.

Mr. Bates—I would suggest, Your Honor, that there is no question which allows Mr. Whipple at this time to make an argument.

Mr. Whipple—One on—

Mr. Bates—I am objecting to your statement, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—It must impress you!

Mr. Bates—object to your statement. If there is anything in the records that you wish to read in, we are satisfied to have you do it, but we object to your statement.

The Master—Well, it comes to this.

Mr. Whipple—you want him to produce the original minutes of that meeting of Sept. 11?

Mr. Whipple—More than that, if Your Honor please. I want, having refuted the possible suggestion of the learned counsel that this might be, possibly, merely a question of approval—I want to show the original minutes and all the memoranda which were given to Judge Smith from which to make his selection as to what he would put in the records.

Mr. Bates—I so understood you to state before.

Mr. Whipple—And also his "opinion as to what it would be best to include in the minutes," because that was a written opinion, and if he gave a written opinion as to what should be included, it would doubtless involve also an opinion as to what should be rejected. That will help us to see why this record is made up.

Mr. Thompson—And the records of the intervening meetings, containing requests by Mr. Dittmore that the record of the meeting of Sept. 11 should be accurately entered, and a postponement of a compliance with that request until Judge Smith made his report.

The Master—Are we to hear anything further this afternoon?

Mr. Whipple—No. Your Honor. (To Mr. Watts) I understand that you will not be questioned further unless Mr. Thompson desires to ask you some questions Monday morning.

[Adjourning to 10 o'clock a.m. Monday, July 7, 1919.]

## BIG REDUCTION IN DRUNKENNESS

Two Days of Prohibition in Boston Reduce the Number of Persons in Municipal Court for Intoxication to Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two days of prohibition in Boston have reduced the number of persons appearing in the municipal court for drunkenness to five, a figure unofficially estimated as the lowest in history. The only comparable numbers in the past have followed days when the barrooms were closed.

On July 1, police records showed 412 arrests for drunkenness in the city the preceding night, the last before prohibition. There were 350 on Saturday night. The first day of prohibition cut arrests for drunkenness to 32, of which number 27 were brought into court July 2. Yesterday's five court cases illustrate the effectiveness of prohibition, when it is recalled that 40 to 50 such cases was the average in the past, and that 100 was not an uncommon number.

The care and handling of so many persons arrested has cost the city considerable sums of money, much of which can now be saved. With prohibition fully effective in other cities, intoxication has been kept at minimum, and Boston has every reason to expect the same experience.

The liquor interests of Boston are using every means to continue the existence of the saloons. In a protest against prohibition at City Hall, James J. Doherty, president of the Boston Retail Liquor Dealers Association, said that the members of that body had leases and stocks of goods on hand, and were receiving no income. Their licenses, however, since May 1 have been suspended on a monthly basis, and the coming of prohibition had been so long foreshadowed, say prohibition leaders, that the disposal of stocks and leases could have been arranged had the dealers shown any desire to do so.

They fought prohibition to the last minute, instead, they say, and as a consequence are involved in temporary inconvenience. Those who wish to dispose of their leases probably will have little difficulty in doing so, for most saloons are in good business locations.

Mr. Bates—Just a minute.

Mr. Thompson—You will find that I never made any such statement; you will not be able to find it in the record.

Mr. Bates—Then that is satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson—I offer to show later that that statement is in the letter.

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[Adjourning to 10 o'clock a.m. Monday, July 7, 1919.]

consider departmental money needs as a whole, and to balance them with the Nation's total income. The budget, once prepared, should be turned over to a single committee of the House instead of being submitted to a dozen or more committees for consideration. House and Senate rulings should insure that the President's budget be made the sole object of consideration.

PROMOTING IN MILK IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two days of prohibition in Boston have reduced the number of persons appearing in the municipal court for drunkenness to five, a figure unofficially estimated as the lowest in history. The only comparable numbers in the past have followed days when the barrooms were closed.

On July 1, police records showed 412 arrests for drunkenness in the city the preceding night, the last before prohibition. There were 350 on Saturday night. The first day of prohibition cut arrests for drunkenness to 32, of which number 27 were brought into court July 2. Yesterday's five court cases illustrate the effectiveness of prohibition, when it is recalled that 40 to 50 such cases was the average in the past, and that 100 was not an uncommon number.

The care and handling of so many persons arrested has cost the city considerable sums of money, much of which can now be saved. With prohibition fully effective in other cities, intoxication has been kept at minimum, and Boston has every reason to expect the same experience.

Mr. Bates—I object, Your Honor, to Mr. Thompson's statement characterizing this as an improper method.

If Mr. Thompson does not know, everyone else knows, that all bodies have their records read at subsequent meetings, for the purpose of determining whether or not they are correct, and whether or not they shall stand without correction. If there are no objections, then they are approved. If there are corrections to be made, then they are made. And the question of how much is to be put in of a conference with the trustees is certainly nothing which authorizes you to say that it is an improper method, and I ask to have that stricken out.

Mr. Thompson—One moment. I will connect with that a call—

## PATRIOTISM TOPIC INDEPENDENCE DAY

National Security League Plans  
Nation-Wide Demonstration of Popular Protest Against Radical Socialism and Anarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—National-wide patriotic meetings have been arranged for today by the National Security League as a demonstration of popular protest against radical socialism, bolshevism, and anarchy in the United States, the keynote to be the appeal of George Washington in 1790 that the people be taught to discriminate between liberty and license. The National Association of Patriotic Instructors, the Americanization committee of the middle west, the Sons of the Confederate Veterans in the south, and various other organizations will cooperate with the league in meetings to be held in practically every state in the Union. The appeal to the people urges the public to reply to radical agitators who have planned un-American gatherings on this date with an emphatic universal demonstration of loyal Americanism. This appeal to be read at the meetings, reads:

### Text of Appeal

"Make this Independence Day the opportunity for impressing upon all citizens, native and foreign-born, the magnificent principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence which made heroes of our ancestors and are the very essence of the law of freedom of opportunity as enacted in our institutions."

The shocking impertinence of those who challenge these principles must be rebuked and suppressed.

"Since 1915, all Americanization agencies have planned celebrations for newly naturalized citizens and have united in making July 4 a day of special loyalty demonstrations by the foreign-born."

"Men of all nations, races and creeds have gathered in vast numbers to pledge anew on Independence Day their loyalty to the land which enables them to be truly independent."

"Now, for the first time in our history, threats are made against the sanctity of the Nation's national day. With blasphemous bravado, July 4 has been set as the date for anarchist mass terror and revolutionary demonstrations. The day on which the inalienable rights of man were first declared by a nation created to maintain them is threatened with desecration by those who recognize the rights of none but themselves and bend to no law but their own lust."

### Washington's Words Quoted

"If we are worthy of the independence bequeathed by our founders, in the name of Nature's God and with firm reliance in the protection of divine Providence, we will, each of us claiming to be American citizens, devote all our efforts to demonstrating the fundamental difference between the independence, liberty, and the rights of man secured for us on that July 4, 143 years ago, and the degenerate license and flouting of law preached by those unfit for freedom."

"Let the keynote of every Americanization meeting, of every civic celebration, of every address, and even of our private conversation on July 4 be Washington's words:

"It is essential to teach the people themselves to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first and avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments with an inviolable respect for the law."

"So shall there be impressed on the mind of America the true meaning of American freedom."

### New York City Plans

A lively celebration of the first Independence Day since the close of hostilities is expected in this city today, with expressions of loyalty to the United States, and of welcome to returning soldiers and sailors as befitting a national holiday with the peace celebration.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is expected to address a meeting in Jersey City, New Jersey, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Governor Alfred E. Smith is expected to read the Declaration of Independence in the Tammany Hall celebration. A great demonstration is planned at Camp Upton, where W. M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, will speak, and all over Long Island there will be celebrations, picnics, band concerts, fireworks, and games.

### MUNICIPAL ICE PLANTS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON.** District of Columbia—In conformity with a decree just adopted by the Government of Ecuador, July 4 will be celebrated as a national holiday in that country. A dispatch announcing this decision was received at the State Department yesterday, following previous advice that this action would be taken with a view to cooperating with the plans of the American Legation at Quito to combine observation of the American national holiday with the peace celebration.

The American Minister at Quito has formally expressed to the Ecuadorian Government this country's appreciation of this friendly attitude.

### Significance in Exercises

Boston Celebrations Intended to Bring Out Real Meaning of Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON,** Massachusetts—Patriotic exercises of the new order—patriotism recognized as fostering the real national ideals, since its nature is educational and tends to bring out the true and higher meaning of the day—are scheduled to furnish the attraction for the people of Boston and vicinity today. About 25 of Boston's municipal parks are to furnish the locale for the exercises which are to begin early in the morning and continue until late in the evening.

Practically every gathering has



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Foolish, I say to you is the gov—the people who don't know what they want!"

## A SPRUCE STREET CICERO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

been planned for the open air, so that the old style custom of crowding into halls and theaters may be avoided. Veterans of the world war, the Spanish and Civil wars, are expected to be in attendance, in many cases participating in the program and helping by their presence to impress the patriotic lessons of the day on the gatherings.

At the conclusion of the flag raising on Boston Common in the morning, Mayor Andrew J. Peters will be escorted by a detachment of United States Navy bluejackets and marines to the Old State House where will occur the traditional "Reading of the Declaration of Independence" by man in continental costume, from the balcony from which the original document was first read to the people of Boston.

At Flagstaff Hill on Boston Common at 7:30 o'clock, Mayor Peters will extend the official welcome of the City of Boston to new citizens naturalized since Jan. 1, 1918. These men are to take a special part in the sunset ceremony which immediately follows.

As last year, the event which is planned to be the most imposing will be the international community demonstration in the evening at the Frog Pond on Boston Common in the middle of which is again being constructed a large platform, where a 40-piece band can be seated, and the numerous national groups can contribute their special and characteristic numbers to the program. The pond is located in a natural amphitheater that provides for many thousands of people.

The extensive use of community singing in all the programs is an evidence of its growing development, which was brought about as a result of the war and government efforts to encourage the people to sing, which they have now become accustomed to do on public occasions. The community singing will be in charge of the service unit, which was a pioneer in the promotion of this effort in Boston.

Ecuador to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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The American Minister at Quito has formally expressed to the Ecuadorian Government this country's appreciation of this friendly attitude.

### RUMBLE IN THE BEEHIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**HARTFORD,** Connecticut—The American Labor Party, through its Hartford branch, yesterday endorsed municipal ownership of facilities for ice production.

"For the past month," it says, "the daily press has been exposing to the public the story of the arrogant, heartless selfishness which has forced the price of ice beyond the workingman's pocketbook. Will peace bring relief from the high prices of war which added 23,000 millionaires to the 7,000 which already existed before the war? No, not unless the people of these United States adopt a constructive program of social progress which will effectively curb the money grabbers who now dominate the political and industrial situation and not unless the people put into office men who believe in social progress."

The only solution of the ice problem lies in municipal ownership and control of the production of ice and the sale of ice directly by the municipality to the public.

"In the same way the only solution of the coal problem lies in the nationalization of the mines with suitable provisions for municipal coal bins and the sale of the coal directly by the municipality to the public.

The American Labor Party believes in both these proposals and its members will put them into effect as soon as the people of the country are wise enough to give them the power.

individual, whose general bearing, polished cane, and white silk bow-tie, flowing in the breeze, stamp him as the natural foe of all things "istic." "If this is you, Nicky Rascovitch, holier because I put you out of a job at the factory, why, get back to work, that's all I can say to you. This is no way for a human being to act—I don't care if you are a Russian, you've no business to block up traffic."

Off jumps our resurrected hero, no longer Bolshevik, from the iniquitous stump of fame; side by side he walks, with the richest man in Fullmore County, to spend the rest of his days, and some of his nights, perhaps, in loading motor trucks at the back door of Mr. Jenkins' factory, Buzarizing middlemen, heartless politicians—well, let them go, he has his job back!

Why the Bootblack Stayed

Ladies—and—gentlemen! I come not here this day to hear myself talk, or see how much like a big crowd I can get around, but just let me tell you, I, Dominick Rascovitch, I am your friend. I am from you, the people; mine father, all his life was he from the people; mine brother! (he choked dramatically), "mine brother" (chokes dramatically), "mine brother" I never had none, but if I did, why, he would be from the people, of course, like the rest of us, first, last, and the next time." (Cheers from the Sidewalk Assembly, as speaker pauses effectively for breath. Young man, tugged in army overcoat and motorist's cap, steps up to see "what's going on.") Cicero II, resumes.)

My lad?" the genial professor inquired.

"I no speak it," says the boy, nonchalantly stooping down. "What? You don't speak English, and yet you listened through all that—ah, what shall I call it!—travesty?" (The professor is fully confident that Franz will understand that.) "He had-a my box, that's why I stay!" and the bootblack, slinging across his back the late platform of anarchy, now the symbol of his industry, shuffles down the street, leaving the impatient, if genial, learned one in a maze of overwrought perplexity.

Dr. Shaw, who had served many years as active president of the American Woman Suffrage Association before being made its honorary chief officer, began her suffrage career in companionship with Susan B. Anthony, for whom the amendment enfranchising women is commonly named. Dr. Shaw was also chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, and was the first woman to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for her work during the war.

She spoke in every State in the Union for woman suffrage, and in many foreign countries as well, and recently went on a lecture tour with former President William Howard Taft and President Lowell of Harvard University in the interest of the League of Nations, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Dr. Shaw has also been associated in temperature work.

Enough along those lines," interposed a youthful ensign who has changed by. "Talk all you want to, but be careful of what you're saying."

(Cheers from the khaki-coated one in front. Sidewalk Assembly glares menacingly. Cicero II shifts uncomfortably for a moment, then waves his hands again aloft.)

"Foolish, I say to you, is the gov—the people, who don't know what they want." (Grandiloquent flourish. Naval officer makes room for Mistress Skimp, who, in turn, assumes defiantly attentive posture.) "Down with the politicians, who yell 'Give me a vote,' and who never do nothing they mean to say! Down—" ("Boss" Baxter, red-faced, mustached, happens upon the scene.) "Down with the traitors, who say to the people, 'Come under my wing!' Protectors! Bah! White-feathered crows!"

"Boss" Baxter takes advantage of momentary quiet to snort his disgust, orach on stand in the meanwhile beating the air with his arms. Enter Bridget, wide-eyed, open-mouthed, in search of the "mar'm," and Pedro, the peanut boy, cynical, inflammable. Mrs. Ferrett, throwing decorum to the four winds, also edges her way into the motley group, closely followed by Ernst and Belinda—the hyphen and his own—he, with folded hands and sadly-groomed mustache; she, with bland smile, and leaning heavily on the elbow of her spouse. Next in line is Hattie, the Social One, and some half-dozen from Grogan's Hall, including the belle and the pianist, who find time to wedge their buxom way into earshot of the silver-tongued one. Dominick, himself, is at his wit's end, stamping impatiently on the wooden box, at his fatal inability to coin a new aphorism, and holding the crowd—nay, increasing it manifold—by virtue of muscle power alone. Ah! he has hit it!

And the Common Peepul

The immigrator, what he thinks of it all? You talk about Roosia, Germany—" the sailor has shot a warning glance—"you talk about the poor, trodden-under Belgians, do you? Well, here is a lot of people who are bigger fools than the Belgians, because they let the money-grabbers, the mill-owners and the rest of them, march through their pockets—and—"

"This must cease!" A resounding voice summons the attention of all to a pompous-looking, black-garbed

individual, whose general bearing, polished cane, and white silk bow-tie, flowing in the breeze, stamp him as the natural foe of all things "istic."

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## NEW SINGLE TAX PARTY STATEMENT

Aims of Organization, Set Forth in Detail, Includes Steps by Nation to Help Soldiers and to Protect Private Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—Just what the new Single Tax Party, recently organized here, stands for, is shown in a statement of principles adopted unanimously, in part as follows:

"Resolved, That the business of this convention is the organization of a national political party to be known as the Single Tax Party, to have for its object the placing of separate and distinct candidates for public office in the political arena.

"Resolved, That all candidates nominated by the Single Tax Party shall be pledged to platform embracing the doctrine that 100 per cent of the rental value of the land of the Nation belongs to the people of the Nation, and that there shall be no taxation or other restrictive regulation on the private enterprise and industry of the people.

### Economic Reform

"Resolved, That we condemn the activities of those who insist that the structure of our government needs to be altered as a means of procuring economic reform. We hold that the American type of government, though probably requiring some technical minor alteration, is the best yet devised, and that any reform, no matter how drastic, can be obtained through the medium of the ballot. We further hold that our social problems have been created by the culpability or at least the ignorant blundering of administrations elected to office by older political parties, and that a political party having knowledge of the true situation and receiving the support of the people can eliminate every crying economic evil.

&lt;p

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

HEAVY TRADING  
IN SIX MONTHS

Business on New York Stock Exchange for Half Year Ended June 30 Largest for This Period in Thirteen Years

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York stock market in the first six months of 1919 was one of advancing prices, the gains being fairly well sustained at the end of the period. Trading for the period was the heaviest for these months in the last 13 years, and has only been exceeded twice since 1887.

Total trading amounted to 143,579,100 shares, which was nearly double the volume of the corresponding months for 1918. One has to go back to the active period of 1906 to find heavier trading than in the six months just ended. In that year, total sales for the first six months were 148,300,515 shares. In 1901, this year's volume was also exceeded, trading in the first half of that year having been 176,055,775 shares.

The heavy volume of trading in the six months just ended resulted in 63 million-share days and two days on which sales exceeded 2,000,000 shares. Excluding Saturdays there were 55 consecutive million-share days in the six months' period.

Large gains in security prices occurred during the period from Jan. 2 to June 30, ranging from the 132½ to point advance in Chandler Motor to a fractional gain in Pennsylvania Railroad.

Below is presented a table of various securities, giving the Jan. 2 price, the high and low, the close June 30, with advance or decline from the Jan. 2 figure.

## Steel and Equipments

	Stocks	Jan. 2	High	Low	June 30	Adv.
Amer Car & Fdy	120	112	125	108	128	16
Amer Can	105	112	108	98	122	24
Baldwin	754	112	64	108	31	14
Beth Steel B.	613	93	55	86	104	21
Crucible	58	97	51	84	94	36
Eckels Steel	674	88	62	84	97	17
Rep Iron & Steel	754	94	71	92	16	16
Prud Motor	624	87	59	82	22	11
U S Steel	956	111	94	104	121	27
U S Steel pfd	113	117	103	116	104	24
Total sales,	1,771,200 shares					

## Motors and Rubbers

	Stocks	Jan. 2	High	Low	Last
Un Pac.	133	134	133	134	
U S Rubber	133	137	133	136	
U S Steel	119	131	110	113	
U S Steel Prod.	754	94	71	92	
Utah Copper	94	95	82	95	
Westinghouse	574	58	57	57	
Willys-Over	35	36	35	36	
Total sales,	1,771,200 shares				

## Mining and Coppers

	Stocks	Jan. 2	High	Low	Last
Am Smelters	77	86	75	87	57
Asansoda	67	75	66	73	12
Chile	184	238	174	277	95
China	34	48	32	46	12
Inspiration	45	64	42	63	17
Kennecott	33	41	39	40	67
Nevada	186	20	15	19	25
Ray	214	254	19	24	34
Studebaker	51	124	45	103	51
U S Rubber	794	138	72	136	57
Willys-Over	40	234	33	9	
Total sales,	1,771,200 shares				

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Beet Sugar . . . . . 89% 91% 89% 91

Am Can . . . . . 61% 62 61 61%

Am Car & Fy . . . . . 111 111% 111 111%

Am Im Co. . . . . 113-113% 114% 112% 112%

Am Smelters . . . . . 84% 84% 82% 82

Am Sugar . . . . . 138% 140% 138% 139%

Am Tel & Tel . . . . . 104 104% 104 104

Am Woolen . . . . . 120% 124% 120% 123%

Anaconda . . . . . 73% 74% 73% 74

Atchison . . . . . 101% 102% 101% 101%

Am G & W I . . . . . 178% 178% 176% 177

Am Gold . . . . . 82% 83% 81% 82

Balt & Ohio . . . . . 13% 44 43 43

Bath Steel B. . . . . 89% 94% 89% 94

B R T . . . . . 30% 20% 29% 30%

Can Pacific . . . . . 157% 158 157% 157

Cent Leather . . . . . 110 110% 109% 110

Chandler . . . . . 242 244% 242 244

Chic. M & S P . . . . . 43 43% 43 43

Chic. R I & Pac . . . . . 28% 29% 28% 29

China . . . . . 47% 47% 47% 47

Crucible Steel . . . . . 105 115 105 115

Corn Products . . . . . 89 93% 89 93

Coulo. Gas . . . . . 40 40% 39% 40

Endicott-John . . . . . 87% 88% 86% 88

Fairbanks & Carson . . . . . 100 100% 100 100

Farmers & Miners . . . . . 17% 18% 17% 18

Gen Electric . . . . . 160% 162% 160% 164

Gen Motors . . . . . 23% 24% 23% 24

Goodrich . . . . . 82% 83% 82% 83

Int Mar Mar . . . . . 55 56% 54% 56

do pfd . . . . . 118% 119% 118% 119%

Int Paper . . . . . 66% 67% 65% 67

Inspiration . . . . . 40% 40% 40% 40

Kennecott . . . . . 40% 40% 40% 40

Land & Mort . . . . . 188% 187% 188% 187

Midvale . . . . . 52% 52% 52% 52

Mo Pacific . . . . . 34% 34% 34% 34

N Y Central . . . . . 80% 81 80% 80

N Y N & H . . . . . 32 32 31% 31

N Y Pacific . . . . . 96% 96% 96% 96

Ohio-Central Gas . . . . . 59% 59% 58% 59

Ohio-Erie . . . . . 100% 100% 100% 100

Ohio-Pa. 100% 100% 100% 100

Oreo. & Pa. 100% 100% 100% 100

Pan-American . . . . . 103 102 103 102

Railway Corp . . . . . 119% 119% 118% 119

Royal Dutch . . . . . 78 119% 117% 117

Ry Ditch N.Y. . . . . 87 119% 86 119

Sinclair . . . . . 34% 69% 33% 61

Texas Co. . . . . 188 202 185 208

Total sales, 1,771,200 shares

\*New York quotation.

## SHAWMUT CONCERN ADDS TO BOARD

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Shawmut Corporation of Boston the following were added to the board: F. A. Drury, president, Merchants National Bank, Worcester; W. E. Gilbert, president, Union Trust Company, Springfield; Thomas H. West, vice-president, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence; John E. White, president, Worcester Bank & Trust Company, Worcester.

The selection of the above gentlemen as directors follows out the plan of organization of the Shawmut Corporation to organize and develop the various sections of New England prominent in foreign trade, and to serve merchants and manufacturers in these districts directly through the medium of the banks which are actively interested in the management of the Shawmut Corporation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE<sup>1</sup>

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5½% to 6%. Sterling 60-day bills on banks 4.49%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.48%, demand 4.52%, cables 4.53%.

Frances demand 6.5%, cables 6.55%.

Gilders demand 38%, cables 38%.

Live demand 7.9%, cables 7.9.

Government bonds, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60

days, 90 days, and six months 6 bid.

Call money easy, high 6, low 5, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5, offered at 5½% last loan 5. Bank acceptances 4½%.

GENERAL MOTORS DEBENTURES<sup>2</sup>

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dominick & Dominick, in behalf of the syndicate announce that \$20,000,000 General Motors 6 per cent debentures have all

## BRITISH COTTON TRADE PROBLEMS

Labor Question Is Still an Important Factor in the Industry—Outlook in China Is Regarded as Particularly Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England (June 16)

The cotton trade in Manchester is passing through critical times. The question of a general strike is hanging in the balance. The operatives' notices were handed in last week and are due to expire on the various making-up days this week, and the only chance of averting a stoppage now lies in the conference of both sides with the Minister of Labor in two days' time. The prospects of a settlement as an outcome of that meeting cannot be said to be bright unless the employers are prepared to go, if not the whole length of the employees' demands, then at least very

to them.

The ballot vote of the operatives showed a majority of about 200,000 for a strike to enforce their claims, and their determination is further exemplified by the fact that their executive, which will wait on the Minister of Labor, was especially

## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

**"At the Sign of the Golden Orange"**

"Don't you suppose this place has any tea shops where you can get a bite to eat?"

Sister asked this question despairingly, expecting no helpful reply. We had been walking for nearly an hour, in search of just such a place, and it was now 2 o'clock.

"Look right ahead of you!" I cried, as much surprised as she was. "Your question is answered."

Above some thick shrubbery, dividing two house lots, hung a sign bearing the inscription, "At the Sign of the Golden Orange," and further adorned with painted specimens of Florida's own particular fruit. Just beyond the sign, we found the walk leading to a small gray cottage, with wide verandas in front and at one side. Hanging on the gray pillar, at right and left of the steps, was a big bunch of fresh tangerine oranges with their fresh dark-green foliage, and underneath each bunch, on the broad railing, was a bowl filled with them, just as you would arrange flowers. The effect of the brilliant orange, mingled with green, against the gray of the house, was charming; and Sister and I both felt at once that this place was out of the ordinary.

There was no one in sight, and we sat down at one of the little tables nearest the edge of the veranda. It had been such a hot walk that we just sat still for several minutes, enjoying the cool breeze and looking about.

Sister suddenly exclaimed: "I like this place. You must help me remember all its unusual points." She has an eye for detail and a good memory, so I agreed to help, knowing I should not be needed.

"First of all," she began to enumerate, "small round tables, painted just the right shade of dark green, and comfortable chairs with wicker seats, the backs covered with green and white awning-striped material."

"And on each chair back an orange, with a cluster of leaves cut out of cloth and appliqued on." I contributed hastily, while she paused for breath.

Next we studied the table appointments. The centerpiece was an orange pottery bowl, filled with the same decorative baby tangerines. The bowl rested upon a round mirror, with the design of tiny oranges painted around the edge. The same design was carried out on the menu cards, which were neatly framed in green-painted narrow strips of wood. There proved to be another menu, too, for the "specials" of the day. This one was of stiff paper, cut in the same shape as the orange with its leaves, on the chair backs, and hand painted. Inside it contained tiny round sheets of orange paper, on which was written the list. Beside this dainty thing lay a small block of orange-colored paper, with a pencil attached, on which to write your order.

Just as we were beginning to feel that we couldn't remember another thing, we heard footsteps approaching and a young woman came out of the house.

"Oh, I hope you haven't been waiting long," she apologized, "but we don't serve until 2 o'clock. Did you want luncheon?"

We answered in a vehement affirmative, and ordered numerous kinds of sandwiches, a cold drink apiece, and strawberry ice cream, the most alluring of the "specials" hidden away inside the orange.

The girl disappeared, and Sister murmured mechanically: "White skirt and waist, and around her neck a little orange silk tie with orange dangling on the ends. Just right."

Presently we noticed that the gift shop itself was inside the house, and wandered about in there, growing hungrier every minute. There was the usual array of articles, but these were decidedly above the average, and were arranged artistically. Five minutes later found us back on the veranda, devouring most delicious sandwiches, each one wrapped in paraffin paper and fastened with a tiny seal representing an orange. This was an exquisite touch, but it seemed almost too much work.

"Oh, look at the sweet little napkins," exclaimed Sister, holding one up. There seemed to be nothing on which the orange with its cluster of leaves had not been carried out, for here it was again in the corner of each napkin.

"This is the nicest place in Miami," I announced, as I leaned back contentedly, waiting for the appearance of the ice cream. Then our hostess returned again and again exclaimed apologetically: "I'm afraid you've been ready a long time, but I was waiting for the bell," touching a tiny hand bell enameled in green with the same design of oranges.

"Oh, we never saw it at all!" It was our turn to apologize. "How very stupid of us!"

As we began to eat our ice cream, Sister said: "Won't you stay and tell us something about your perfect little place? We want to tell our friends in Boston about it."

"Oh, are you from Boston? So am I!" said the girl, much pleased. "My mother and sister and I came down here a few years ago and started this gift shop; it has been fun, though a great deal of work. We do almost everything ourselves, because it is so hard to get the right kind of help and because things look so much better if we do them ourselves."

"You certainly have proved that here," said Sister, approvingly; "everything is exquisite. I never saw anything more dainty and attractive than this," pointing to the plate of little cakes that we were just beginning on. There were two or three frosted cakes, several little nut and oatmeal cookies, and pieces of candied orange and grapefruit peel, arranged in a carelessly artistic way, and on top of the whole perched a tiny twig of fir,

tied with a diminutive bow of orange ribbon.

"Some people think it is absurd to spend so much time fussing with things and fixing them up like that, but we don't agree. You see, my sister and I love to do it, and it shows that we are interested in our work and in having the place look just as nice as it can. Then, frankly, it pays, too."

"Indeed, it does, in more ways than just a financial one," I put in significantly. "It's so satisfying to yourself."

The girl nodded appreciatively.

"Just what kind of oranges are these?" Sister asked. "They are so pretty, hanging there on the posts."

"They're called Panama oranges or bitter tangerines. They are wonderful for decoration. We have an arrangement by which we get them fresh whenever we need them. It was awfully funny," went on the girl, laughing, "about our decorative scheme. We worked it all out and made everything before we left Boston, and when we got down here, we found Miami was not at all an orange center; but a grapefruit one. Grapefruit are good, but they can't be used in any such way, so we had to stick to our oranges."

"But they are perfectly appropriate," said, rising, "because people think oranges belong everywhere in Florida. I wish we could stay and talk longer, but we have to catch a train."

"Before you go, won't you come inside and write in our guest book?" asked our new friend from Boston.

At a little table in a corner of the room was a dark green leather book, with an orange painted on the cover. Beside it stood a "Dinah" doll, dressed in orange, having a little card pinned to her with the words: "Will you please register in our guest book?"

"We will always remember 'The Sign of the Golden Orange,'" said Sister, as we left. "It's quite the nicest thing in Miami."

**Still Another New Oil**

The zeal for finding new foodstuffs or substitutes for old ones is still continuing. During the war days, when the popular olive oil was not to be had in as generous quantities as formerly various vegetable oils were discovered to be of decided value in cooking instead of butter. The prices of that commodity began to climb ambitiously upward and even for the making of salad dressings. But would you ever have suspected that an oil that could be used in food could be extracted from those cockleburs that you used to gather to play with when you were a child? They were fascinating, those pretty, prickly things that the grown-ups characterized as nuisances, but it is doubtful whether the most optimistic would ever have considered them good for anything but playthings.

Now, however, Mr. L. B. Rhodes of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has made the discovery that a valuable oil may be made from these burs, adapted for food and available for use in paints and varnishes. If these could be obtained systematically in sufficiently large quantities, he says, they could be easily melted.

The process of making this oil is simple, he explains. The burs were gathered either dry or half dry and were cut in two and their kernels mashed. Then they were placed in a box and vigorously shaken, after which the hulls were taken out and the kernels left at the bottom. These kernels were then pounded and rubbed in a mortar until the black shucks were removed, the husks were blown out and the ground kernels wrapped in cheese-cloth and pressed between cold steel plates.

After allowing it to settle for three or four days, the oil thus obtained was filtered.

This oil is light yellow as to color, with a clear, sparkling appearance, a pleasant odor and an agreeable nutty taste, according to Mr. Rhodes, and keeps well without becoming rancid. Thus he believes it should eventually be used in the dietary, instead of other vegetable oils. Even the cake which is left, when the oil has been pressed out of it, may be utilized, either as a food for cattle or as a fertilizer. And he is certain that before long cockleburs will have a place in commerce, won by the richness of its kernel and the ease with which the oil can be extracted; and thus, what was once considered, save by the children of the country, a roadside pest, may prove of real service to both man and beast.

**Pineapple in Summer Desserts**

It was the most delicious lemon pie the visitor had ever tasted—of that there was absolutely no question—and she was not long in discovering that its unusual flavor was obtained by the addition of sliced pineapple, cut into tiny cubes and mixed in the filling, just before it was spread on the crust.

The housekeeper who makes lemon pie successfully, in the opinion of her family, may find this addition popular with them.

Another delicious fruit dessert is made from a combination of oranges, strawberries, when in season, bananas, pineapple, and a few almonds, all cut quite fine and well mixed. When this preparation is thoroughly chilled and served in frappe glasses, topped off with a fluff of stiffly whipped cream and a brilliantly colored cherry or conserve, it makes an unusually attractive and palatable dessert which is most refreshing in summer.

**Ruffles and Boas**

Maline ruffles with generous upright bows and streamers at the back are being worn this season. Ostrich boas in delicate shades and having chenille tassels are also in vogue.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*A simple gown for a hot day*

**Muslin for Midsummer**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The pale pink spotted muslin and panels of cluny lace compose this dress, sketched above. The simple little bodice has two frills, falling over a pink molé sash which is loosely knotted at the back. The skirt, while conforming to the narrow silhouette, has two floating panels at the sides, made of lace and muslin frills, which give the dainty, filmy touch so essential to the character of a muslin frock. The hat is a soft leghorn straw, with an openwork edge, and is tied with a wide pink ribbon to match the sash.

**China for the Outdoor Dining Room**

The summer visitor had been enthusiastic in her appreciation of the old Virginia homestead ever since her arrival there a few hours before. Nor was it difficult to understand her attitude when one found himself in her place, for seldom does one find a spot in which the general atmosphere is so harmonious and restful.

She seemed not the slightest attempt at effect anywhere, yet when one approached the quaint old place, with its curiously mottled stone foundation and deep-set windows, and shaded by ancient locusts which formed an avenue leading to the door, overlooking a beautifully kept lawn, one knew instinctively that the external appearance was but the outward expression of the quiet good taste one would find within. But the charm of the home was augmented for the guest to a considerable degree when, after returning from the afternoon drive, she discovered two of the household assistants preparing the supper table on the lawn. Surely that meant that they were going to have supper out doors! "What a treat!" thought the city bred visitor. As they approached, she had seldom seen anything prettier than the picture of the white linen, shining silverware and a bowl of brilliant rambler roses contrasted against the fresh green turf.

When the table was set, the guest found that it was the chinaware, however, which particularly attracted her, for it was so entirely different from the variety one would ordinarily bring from the closet, when the idea of an outdoor supper occurred to some member of the family; for that, in most cases, would have a small, conventionalized pattern which would instantly lose its character, when placed against so large a background.

This set, however, was of heavy English porcelain, substantial in appearance and octagonal in outline, which gave it an air of additional strength. The design was an imitation of an old Tlitan pattern, bold in stroke and color. The latter, a striking scheme produced by the combination of dark green and plum, stood out effectively when arranged out of doors. The last touch to complete the summer table appeared in the form of inexpensive Japanese napkins, in this case green and white, made of the regular cotton toweling which is neatly hemstitched.

The family always used this variety of napkin for the outdoor supper, the hostess explained, as they were found far more practical than the ordinary damask or linen for this purpose.

Table linens, she said, especially napkins, naturally receive harder wear out of doors than inside, because of the exposure to dust, to say nothing of fresh fruit and berry stains.

The outdoor meal is such a charming one, where it is practical, that many people are interested in selecting just the right type of chinaware for that purpose. Whether one serves

on the porch or lawn, it is well to select porcelain that is colorful and substantial in make, in order to secure the best results.

The striking blue and white porcelain, which comes in both the old English and Nippon varieties, is unusually appropriate for the open air dining room. When using these styles of ware, the Japanese dishes and napkins in blue and white figures make dainty and practical napery for everyday use. The lovely Japanese china, which is solid in color and comes in pale greens, blues, tans and rose, and which is usually lined with pure white, is another attractive style for this purpose.

Another variety of English porcelain which is well adapted for the porch or summer dining room is rather heavy in texture, octagonal in outline, and is decorated with gayly feathered birds with long sweeping tails or bright hued flower patterns on the major portions of the surface.

The borders are finished with narrow black bands, and an interlacing of bands, in colors selected from the center pattern, with usually the two predominating.

The Royal Doulton, with its bold design, is another effective style of summer chinaware.

The exquisite glazed pottery which one finds in the most interesting shops everywhere, and which is always ornamental if correctly placed, becomes particularly lovely when placed as an ornament on the porch table. Of course, this ware is extremely fragile and should be arranged where it will be in no danger of breakage; for this reason, it is often impractical to use it out of the home. Where there is a protected spot for it on the large porch table, however, and provided it is kept apart from other ornaments, it becomes a charming addition to its surroundings. Ruskin pottery, which comes in blues, oranges, yellow, greens, and mauves, and the Spanish luster ware are always shown to best advantage if placed singly against a neutral background, so that as the light glints over the glazed surfaces, it may be appreciated in its entire beauty, not lost by distracting details set near by.

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what is wanted for outdoor use.

Happy and contented em-

ployees build ZEDA, the

broom that wears longer,

sweeps, looks and is better.

Say ZEDA, not a broom,



## MONOPOLY LAWS DEFINED TO JURY

Charge of Massachusetts Superior Court Justice in Fish Price Cases Is Called a "Tremendously Important" Document

This is the fourth and last of a series of abstracts from the charge to the jury in the suit in which certain Boston fish dealers were found guilty of conspiring to raise prices in war time and creating a monopoly. The charge was delivered by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and constitutes a definition of the conspiracy and monopoly laws. The preceding articles appeared on July 1, 2, and 3.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The importance of the right to make proper contracts and the protection afforded by the Constitution of the State were outlined by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Massachusetts Superior Court, in charging the jury which recently convicted 17 Boston fish dealers on charges of conspiring to raise prices in war time and creating a monopoly. He said:

"The mere fact that a contract looks to the withdrawal of the competition of one of the parties to it does not render the contract invalid. Ordinarily with the present methods of conducting business and the freedom of communication between centers of trade and industry, such a contract does not create a monopoly to the danger of the general public. The owner of a business who can sell it for a large price in connection with a promise not to compete with the purchaser, should not be precluded from obtaining its value. The value of the right to make contracts freely is a very important consideration in determining questions of public policy. If, however, it appears that such a contract was made with the purpose to obtain a monopoly in order to compel the public to pay exorbitant prices for a necessity, to pay unreasonable prices for a commodity in general use, and if it would have a direct tendency to that result, such a contract would be unlawful."

The right to make proper contracts for the advancement of one's own interest is important and protected by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

If competition is avoided by a combination like a partnership or a corporation, this arrangement is as favored in the law as it can be; if competition is prevented by oppression, restraint or unlawful combination this is odious to the law.

Secret combinations to force up the price of necessities, as by an agreement to withhold grain from the market and make a corner to the injury of the public are illegal.

The sort of interference with competition which is not allowed is that which is accomplished by general and unreasonable restraint of trade in some form and has for its object an oppressive interference with trade by great combinations of large dealers in staple articles, whose object is the negative one of beating down competitors and forcing up prices, or of the plainly illegal design of making fictitious "corners" in necessities.

### Object Stated in Count 2.

Now, I am leaving Count 2 to you on the same issues, substantially the same issues. They are stated in somewhat different form of language, but in that count instead of stating an object of a conspiracy to be accomplished by means, the count states the direct objects of the conspiracy.

That is the theory. The first object relates to monopolizing, to state it briefly; and the second that I am leaving to you relates to fraudulent bidding or pretending to sell. The third relates to violation of the cold storage law as a direct object. The fourth relates to a fraudulent issue of stock to defendants not entitled thereto, as a direct object of the conspiracy. And the fifth alleges that they conspired to cause dividends to be paid from money in the treasury that was illegally obtained from the public upon stock held by people who were not entitled to it. Now, if you find that these defendants, some or all of them, and you find it beyond a reasonable doubt, agreed as a part of one conspiracy to do all of those things that would justify you in convicting them. If you find that they agreed as a part of one conspiracy to do any one of those things, that would justify you in finding a verdict of guilty. If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that any two or more of these defendants conspired to do any one of these illegal things, then your verdict would be not guilty as to all. Now, that series of counts relates, as I stated before, to an alleged illegal conspiracy.

### Monopoly Alleged in Count 3.

The third count charges that the defendants did combine in business dealing in and selling goods and commodities in general use, to wit, fresh fish, for the purpose of unlawfully destroying the trade and business of certain corporations and persons then and there engaged in selling goods and commodities in general use, to wit, fresh fish, and of creating a monopoly within said Commonwealth in fresh fish.

The indictment charges all of these defendants in the third count with engaging in the business of dealing in and selling fresh fish for the purpose of unlawfully destroying the trade or business of certain corporations and concerns, naming the 28 that are said to be affiliated with the Boston Fish Pier Company and the four which are said by some of the witnesses to be independent.

In order for the jury to find any defendant guilty of criminal conspiracy under the statute, making it illegal to combine in the business of

dealing in and selling goods and commodities in general use for the purpose of creating a monopoly and destroying the trade and business of any other person then engaged in the same trade and business, it is not enough for the jury to find that the object of the combination or conspiracy was the creation of a monopoly within said Commonwealth in dealing in and selling said goods and commodities, and that as a result of the creation of such a monopoly another person or

destroy the business of any one or more of the concerns named in the third or later counts in the indictment. If you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that there was such a combination, then as to those who combined proven beyond a reasonable doubt to have combined for the purpose of destroying the business and forming a monopoly, then you would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty, otherwise your verdict would be not guilty on that series of counts.

## SAN JUAN TODAY IS 400 YEARS OLD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
When the last firecracker has exploded and the bugle sounds taps on the evening of July 4, the people of the United States of America will once more have shown to the world how they feel on the occasion of their Na-

those of the harbor fortifications, are plastered blue, green, yellow, white, brown, pink, and vermillion. Red tile roofs add to this effect of color, and numerous statues and other monuments along the route are scattered with seeming abandon. Among the most notable are likenesses of Ponce de Leon and Christopher Columbus, the former, it is asserted, having been cast from cannon captured from the English in 1737.

### Prominent Buildings

The churches of San Juan include the Cathedral, in which the tomb of Ponce de Leon is situated; the Santo Domingo, "severely beautiful"; the San Jose up to a few years ago a Dominican convent; and the Santa Ana. Among other prominent buildings are the Casa Blanca, a palace on land which once belonged to Ponce de Leon's family; the Canuelo, an abandoned fort in the inner channel; the executive mansion, formerly the residence of the Spanish Governor-General, and the "Cervantes" Library.

San Juan is not without its suburbs, and its suburbs not without their relative importance. At Rio Piedras are the normal school and the Agricultural School of Porto Rico. Marina is noted for its wharves and piers; Puerto de Tierra for its market-place, and Santurce, on the mainland, for its country clubs and attractive villas. Industries at San Juan, as elsewhere on the island, are of little importance, even the influx of American manufacturers having failed to stimulate Porto Ricans to activity in this field. The produce-mart of an island farm, San Juan seems never destined to add her "bit" to the roar of less fortunate continental communities; perhaps that is one reason why her celebration of today, on the occasion of her four hundredth birthday, is of such unrestrained quality. San Juan, transitionist, romanticist, American, is happy, after all, in being "just alive."

### DIRECT STUDY OF LITERATURE URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Addressing the summer student body at the Normal and Collegiate Institute here, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, head of the English department of the United States Naval Academy, decried the teaching of histories of literature instead of literature itself.

"As well study the lives of botanists to learn about trees, the lives of great geographers for knowledge of geography, or of musicians in an effort to acquire skill in music," said Dr. Smith. "Why not bring the student into direct contact with the forms of literature instead of asking him to learn the dates and details about the lives of those who have been the voices of literature?"

Dr. Smith classified all that had been written or will be written under 11 heads. He advised the students to become acquainted with a good specimen of each type, an old and a new in each class.

### The Explorer-Founder

Four hundred years ago to this day, according to the most reliable information handed down, Juan Ponce de Leon, explorer of tropical coasts and seeker after perpetual youth, removed from Caparra, a settlement on a small coral strip north of Porto Rico, to a point nearer the sea. The new settlement, in typical Spanish fashion, San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico, became the capital of the eastern division of the island; which, as a whole, assumed the latter half of the title bestowed on the municipality. The city itself was heavily fortified; for even then the hostility of the natives of the West Indies had become manifest, and later the incursions of Britons in the Spaniards' possessions in the New World made further strengthening of these defenses necessary.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—That the cotton planter of the south has a vital interest in the establishment of a great United States merchant marine, adequate to moving the cotton crop, was emphasized by K. D. McCall, United States Senator from Tennessee, in welcoming, on behalf of Governor Roberts, 300 delegates from 10 cotton-growing states who attended a convention here recently.

The convention was supplementary to a similar meeting held in New Orleans in February. Reports from committees appointed at the New Orleans meeting showed that there was prospect of a 33.1 per cent reduction in the south's cotton acreage this year.

The Cotton Growers Association formulated plans for a permanent organization to stabilize the industry, finance the crops and set a minimum price. The convention will meet here again soon to consider organizing a great cotton holding and exporting combine, as advocated by W. P. G. Hardin, Governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board.

A summary of the progress of the cotton acreage project was given by Governor Pleasant of Louisiana.

"It ought not to be expected," said Governor Pleasant, "that the south should continue to raise cotton at a loss, as she has done for a majority of years during the last four decades. If it had not been for other enterprises in this section during that time, the south would have been bankrupt. Her bank accounts have not been built up on cotton."

"We should not raise over 10,000,000 bales of cotton at the very most, and the extra acreage should be devoted to the cultivation of corn, potatoes, hay, velvet beans, and many other products that can be used in sustaining the home, and in raising plenty of cattle, horses, mules, swine, sheep and poultry. We ought to adopt a system in the south by which the farmer and his family and his property could be sustained completely by the growth of other crops than cotton. If he has enough land and time left over to produce cotton, then cotton should be raised to that extent, and out of it should grow the bank account. In other words, we should raise just the maximum amount of cotton that will compete the world to hasten to us to buy, and not so much as will compel us to rush out into the world to sell."

### A Picturesque Location

A line of fortified sea cliffs, offset in the background by a broken, mountainous wall, presents a picturesque scene from the blue reaches of San Juan Bay. The island upon which the city stands is 2½ miles in length, and 900 yards wide at its broadest point; the harbor—the finest and most spacious in Porto Rico—is almost entirely shut in by the islet on the one side, the mainland of Porto Rico on the other. This harbor is most dangerous to navigators in stormy weather, for its entrance is narrow and rock-bound. The bridge of San Antonio, connecting the islet with the mainland, is protected, at either end, by the forts of San Antonio and San Cristobal, the latter-named fortress, elaborately designed and requiring almost a century in its erection, having been damaged to a great extent in the siege of 1797.

Within the walls of San Juan the streets are narrow. With their glazed-brick pavements, however, and with the scrupulous care displayed in their upkeep, the byways of the ancient town have a presentable, as well as a unique, appearance. Three of the principal streets—Princesa, Covadonga, and Puerto de Tierra—are lined on either side with shade trees, and widen occasionally into plazas. Massive, flat-roofed buildings, some of brick and some of stone, rise between the thoroughfares; their walls, like

One of the old gates, San Juan, Porto Rico

## COTTON ACREAGE IS GREATLY REDUCED

South May Use Third of Its  
Cotton Land This Year for  
Raising Its Own Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—That the cotton planter of the south has a vital interest in the establishment of a great United States merchant marine, adequate to moving the cotton crop, was emphasized by K. D. McCall, United States Senator from Tennessee, in welcoming, on behalf of Governor Roberts, 300 delegates from 10 cotton-growing states who attended a convention here recently.

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### NEXT NEW ORLEANS—MOBILE LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Definite steps have been taken for the survey and construction of an interurban electric line to run from New Orleans to Mobile. Probably, later, the line will be extended to Pensacola, but definite provision has been made only for the 140 miles of line to extend from the Louisiana port to Mobile.

### AUTOMOBILES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Figures for the first six months of the year show that the state highway commission issued 151,245 number plates for automobiles as against 142,600 for the entire year of 1918. The cash receipts are announced as \$2,151,922.

### GREYHOUND LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Figures for the first six months of the year show that the state highway commission issued 151,245 number plates for automobiles as against 142,600 for the entire year of 1918. The cash receipts are announced as \$2,151,922.

Specifying for The Christian Science Monitor

When the last firecracker has exploded and the bugle sounds taps on the evening of July 4, the people of the United States of America will once more have shown to the world how they feel on the occasion of their Na-

## HOTELS

NEW YORK

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

### Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West

at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway.

NEW YORK

A hotel of . . . DISTINCTION  
For guests of DISCRIMINATION  
With tariff in . . . MODERATION

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

Located in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.

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## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND

## THE SAVOY

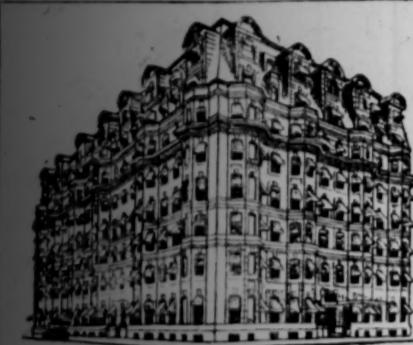
SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
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RATES:  
Cor. Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathrooms, priv. hall—For 4 persons.  
\$4.00 per day.  
Cor. Suites, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlors, 2 Bathrooms, priv. hall—For 6 per day.  
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Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.  
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R.R. Stations and Steamboat GEO. F. KIMBALL, Treas. and Mgr.



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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Two persons, \$3.50 a day.  
No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.



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CONVENIENT to all the best things in Boston. Equipped to serve you in every possible way. Beautifully appointed and artistically a joy. A cuisine beyond reproach.

All and these for a reasonable price.  
Single room with bath \$3.00 a day and upward  
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The Hotel  
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Managing Director  
Hotel Brunswick on Beacon Street at Copley Square, Boston, under the same management.



## Hotel Bellevue

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Next to State House

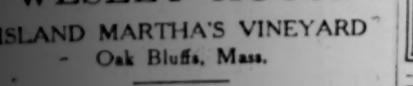
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Boating, Bathing, Antioch, Tennis, Croquet, and Baseball. \$17-\$22. Booklets.

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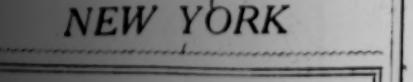
NOW OPEN. Eighteenth year same management. Caters to the best. Serves the best. Special consideration for the early vacationist.

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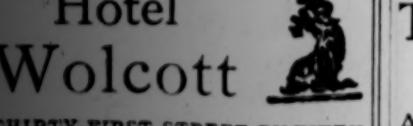
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Fireproof, Modern. Beautifully Situated  
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## NEW YORK



## Hotel Wolcott

THIRTY-FIRST STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

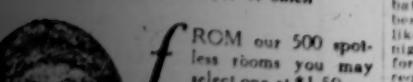
Centrally located, within easy reach of New York's Theaters and best shops. Two blocks from Pennsylvania Station and only a few minutes from Grand Central Station, and everything just right when you get there.

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(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)

29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women



## HOTEL ASPINWALL

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A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

NOW OPEN. Elevation 1400 feet.  
HOWE & TROWER, Managers  
Winter Resort Princess Hotel, Bermuda

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
SEND UPON REQUEST

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Liquor has never been sold in the Tavern therefore the new law does not affect the Tavern atmosphere, service or rates.

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Chester and Nineteenth Streets

Highest Class American Plan from \$5.00

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Rooms with Bath, Fireproof, Private Bath, and Garage.

200 Available Rooms with Baths

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## MISSOURI BOTANIC GARDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Many important changes have been noted by visitors to the Missouri Botanical Garden, in St. Louis, the past season and they are changes which have done much to improve the general appearance of this famous institution. Most important of all has been the reconstruction of the gardens between the main gate and the farmhouse, with an incidental rearrangement of the water gardens which have now taken the form of permanent concrete pools in dignified design. Several large trees have been transplanted to this area, including two Gingko and 30 specimens of Magnolia grandiflora. A hedge of barberry extending from the main gate to the farmhouse has also been planted. This hedge will serve to illustrate the superiority of barberry over California privet, which has been used almost universally in and around St. Louis, but which suffered badly from last winter's cold weather. If a privet hedge is desired, the Botanical Garden is recommending the Amoor privet.

Included in the general reconstruction scheme has been the making of a new rose garden, on the site of the old greenhouse. Nearly all the plants from the old rose garden have been transferred to this location, and many new varieties have been added, special pains being taken to choose those which have proved hardy in the climate of St. Louis. The garden has been inclosed with a planting of several hundred hawthorns, which will add to its beauty in both the spring and the fall, as these hawthorns produce great numbers of handsome fruits.

Much work has also been done to improve the Economic Garden. This garden has now become extremely valuable in demonstrating what can be grown safely and satisfactorily in the vicinity of St. Louis. Perhaps this Economic Garden is the most unique of all the many features which the Botanical Garden contains. Certainly it is one of the most popular with the thousands of visitors who pass through the gates every summer. It covers an oval-shaped tract of about two acres. On the south end are beds of farm crops, vegetables, herbs, forage plants for bees, and lawn grass. The north end is divided into terraces, which include four ideal back-yard garden designs, hedge of various sorts, and dwarf fruit. One walk is lined throughout with trained fruits, reminding one of the methods followed in European gardens. Although much of the space in this garden is given up to utilitarian plants, the whole tract is made beautiful by a cut flower border, which entirely surrounds it.

Some of the crops grown in the section devoted to farm experiments are of particular interest, for they include such things as Mandan corn, Tamales, Australia salt bush, and peanuts. Mandan corn is considered the earliest fruiting corn known, its ears being matured in from seven to nine days. It is a kind of corn which has been grown for hundreds of years by the Mandan Indians, who have perfected a type suitable to the Northwest and the eastern slopes of the Rockies. The Indians held this corn sacred, and the various strains were maintained in perfect purity.

Among the vegetables are grown such plants as Udo and Dasheen, introduced by the Agricultural Department at Washington from foreign lands. This Economic Garden is of the greatest value to amateurs interested in obtaining the best plants for their gardens. Large numbers of shrubs good for hedges, vines for ornamenting the house or climbing on arbors, flowers suitable for cutting, and the best perennials for Missouri gardens are being grown under the most favorable circumstances.

The Missouri Botanical Garden owes its existence to the generosity of the late Henry Shaw, and was formerly maintained under his personal direction. It is now in the hands of a board of trustees, and supported by funds left by the founder, who also gave St. Louis the beautiful Tower Grove Park. The garden contains 125 acres, of which 75 are open to the public. Nearly eleven thousand species of plants are growing in different parts of the garden, about five thousand being hardy and distributed in the various out-door collections. The remaining 6000 species obtained from all parts of the world are mostly tropical and sub-tropical forms, and are displayed in the conservatories. These conservatories are among the most notable in the world. By walking through them one may obtain at first hand much of the information about growing plants which most people can get only by travel.

In the Economic House, for example, one finds the various plants which produce rubber, perfumes, fiber, spices, dyes, ginger, tea, coffee, pepper, and the different citrus fruits. In the Palm House are 150 species, including the date, coconut, banana, and rattan palms. There also are the traveler's tree, the screw pine, the oil palm, the thatch palm, and certain bamboos. The Cycad House is arranged in Japanese style, and shelters an extensive sub-tropical collection of evergreens, including the eucalyptus, and the well-known Kaffir bread and sage palm. Walking through the Succulent House, the visitor learns just how the plants producing sisal hemp and piu-piu look when growing.

The main greenhouse range includes what is called a varied industries house, where grow many plants of varied economic importance, including the banyan tree, the Chinese jujube, the royal poinciana, and the rubber plant. In the Bromeliad House one finds the vanilla plant trained upon a trellis, and the goose plant, which attracts great numbers of flies by its peculiar odor. Within a few months the orchid exhibit has been enriched by the gift of the magnificent collection gathered by D. S. Brown, of

Kirkwood, Missouri. Mr. Brown spent more than thirty years in bringing together rare and valuable plants, and his collection came to be recognized throughout the world as one of the finest in existence.

During the summer months the water garden has been especially attractive, the pools containing both day and night-blooming aquatics. The Rose Garden has been mentioned. The formal garden is given over to bulbs and pansies in the spring, these plants being replaced by bedding or tropical foliage plants later on.

What is called the North American tract is a large area devoted to trees and shrubs indigenous to North America and hardy in St. Louis. The plants are grouped in families, so that they can easily be studied by those interested in botany. Near by is the arboretum, a natural woodland containing many native trees. Finally there is the tract known as the Knolls, which contains a varied collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials, and is adorned by pools filled with water hyacinths, poppies, and water lilies.

## IDAHO CHANGES ELECTION LAW

New Statute Is a Combination of the Direct Primary and the Convention Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—After a trial of 10 years of the direct primary law, Idaho has abandoned it in the election of state and congressional officials. The law recently enacted is a combination of the direct primary and the convention systems. It seeks to strengthen the party system and to remove the tendency to erase party lines which was characteristic of the direct primary.

The direct primary law was enacted as a protest against the convention system, with its manipulations, but as the direct primary was put into practice it was found to have defects of its own. It was also found that strong men were often defeated in the primary by voters of the opposite party entering the primary for that especial purpose, so that it was commonly urged that the political parties were deprived of the privilege of naming their own candidates. At the last election, the Farmers Non-Partisan League had been organized. The Non-Partisans claimed no political affiliation, but decided upon running their candidates on the Democratic ticket. The result was that they outvoted the Simon-Pure Democrats at the primaries, and the Democrats were left with a ticket with state officials all Non-Partisans and headed by a Republican who resigned a position in the Republican Party to accept the Non-Partisan nomination.

Under the new law the party primaries are held in separate voting places, and the judges and clerks of election are named by the political parties. The judges and clerks of election also have the authority to decide as to contested voters on the ground of not being members of their political party.

The direct primary system is retained in the nomination of county officials and members of the Legislature, but these, in order to have their names placed on the ticket, must either be vouchered for as members of the party in which they seek election by the county chairman, by the signatures of five members of their party, stating that they have been affiliated with the party for two years previous. At the county primary the delegates to the county convention are also named. The county conventions will name the delegates to the state convention. The state convention nominates the state officers and congressional candidates.

J. HAMILTON LEWIS HONORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—King Albert of Belgium has bestowed the dignity of Grand Officer in the Order of the Crown upon James Lewis Hamilton, former United States Senator from Illinois, in appreciation of "devotion to the cause of Belgium."

## Classified Advertisements

### APARTMENTS FOR RENT

TO LET FROM JULY 10 TO SEPT. 1—In the heart of the business district, 21 rooms, 5 rooms and bath. Rent reasonable. Address A. 15, Monitor Office, Boston.

### APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by family of two, bungalow, small house or unfurnished apartment, Aug. 1st, within 15 miles of Boston. D. 43, Monitor Office, Boston.

### REAL ESTATE

OPPORTUNITY for ladies or married couples to secure good room and use of kitchen, private family, seashore, water front. Tel. Weymouth 2312. Weymouth, Mass.

TO LET—Two rooms on suite or single, day or week, in private family. Apply Suite II 176 Huntington Ave., Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CREDIT MANAGER now employed by large manufacturing concern wishes to make change; correspondence solicited from manufacturers regarding credit and collection. Add: P. 199 High St., Portland, Me.

JOBBERS WANTED—Opportunity is afforded to enter jobbing business, leading cities of U.S. and Canada. Persons experienced in boot and shoe trade preferred. Address, stating references and financial ability, C. 40, Monitor Office, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-NURSE would like to find architect's office during July and August. Will submit samples of work. Write E. M. Q., 129 Chambery Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BY GIRL, experienced in filing, office work, telephone E. 5, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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DESIRED—Capable, working housekeeper of medium size, kindly family of two. Medium sized bedroom, bungalow. Room exchanged. Address: Mrs. FREDERIC A. WILLIAMS, Forest Hills, Mass.

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CASHIER and bookkeeper wanted for a large insurance broker's office. Only those with full knowledge of the business need apply. K 28, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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Fruits, Vegetables and  
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Novelty designs, featuring reprint of high grade paper at low cost. See the

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Try our \$2.00 Silk Hose—Equal to any

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NEMO CORSET SPECIAL No. 299

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New Model and an ideal corset for vacation time.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## PUTTING "TOMMY" ON THE FARM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Labor makes the following announcement:

The scheme for state financial assistance for higher education and training of former officers and men of similar educational qualifications is now in operation. The object of the scheme, broadly speaking, is to restore the supply of men of higher general, scientific, professional, and business attainments whom the Nation needs for the professions and industry, and, in the cases of such of these as are disabled, to diminish the degree of their dependence. The scheme applies only to those of British nationality who have served during this war in the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown, for which payment is made out of moneys provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Officers and men of overseas forces not paid by the Parliament of the United Kingdom are not included in the scope of the scheme.

The following are the main principles of the assessment of grants: The annual sum granted will be assessed with a view to covering the fees for the course and the cost of maintenance during the period of education or training, including term time and vacation. The sum for maintenance will not exceed £175 per annum in the case of a single, nor £200 per annum in the case of a married candidate, and in either case may be substantially less. The maximum annual allowance for fees is £50. In the cases of married candidates, an allowance not exceeding £24 per annum may also be made toward the maintenance of each child under 16 years of age, and up to a maximum of £96. The extra allowances which apply to married candidates are irrespective of the date of marriage.

### For Student Residential Farmers

A special scheme has been arranged for candidates who are selected for residential farm training in the United Kingdom. These receive maintenance allowance at the rate of £125 per annum; in the case of married men, this will be increased to £150 per annum, in addition to children's allowances. No account is taken of service gratuities, wound gratuities, wound pensions, disability, retired pay, or disablement pension. A candidate is required to declare his own, and, if married, his wife's income, and account will be taken of this and of any assistance accruing from scholarships and grants from public or voluntary funds other than the war payments mentioned above. Account will also be taken of the extent to which the applicant's parents, relatives, or friends, who would in ordinary circumstances have borne the charges involved in this course, may be reasonably expected to contribute. Thus, under this scheme a single man with an income of £225 per annum, or a married man without children and with an income of £250 per annum, can receive no financial assistance from the government.

### When Students Receive Aid

The types of training for which assistance may be granted are, under the Board of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, courses of higher education at universities and other public educational institutions, and higher commercial or technical education at polytechnics, technical institutes, and similar public educational institutions; under the boards of agriculture, agriculture training at approved universities or farms; and, under the appointments department of the Ministry of Labor, practical training in offices and works, and in professional employments.

Financial assistance for education or training in the British Empire overseas, or in foreign countries, will be granted for special reasons in a limited number of cases. The existing provisions of the royal warrants as to training the disabled will remain in force, in so far as they may be more beneficial to candidates than the provision made by this scheme. The appointments department of the Ministry of Labor is responsible for receiving applications, and for forwarding them to the appropriate departments detailed above.

### Forms of Application

A candidate should apply on Army Form Z. 15, or Navy Form S. 1295, which are obtainable from commanding officers; or on Form D. O., which is to be obtained on application from any office of the appointments department. He will then receive the special forms of application appropriate to the course which he desires to follow. Whenever a full-time course at a public educational institution is desired, an applicant is advised at once to ascertain from the head of the institution whether, in the event of a grant being made to him, he will be accepted as a student.

Any candidate who has already applied, and who desires further information, should communicate with the appropriate office of the appointments department. No application received after December 31, 1919, will be considered, unless it can be shown that owing to military reasons applications could not be made before this date.

### UNION OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—The relation of the so-called "teachers' union" at the University of Illinois to organized labor has been explained as follows to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Federation of Teachers of the University of Illinois

## DANES WOULD HAVE COOPERATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—The fully authorized council of Danish students has appealed, primarily, to the English universities, but also to the "democratic civilization of the great western powers," for an interchange of students to improve the mutual understanding of the countries in question. But before the text of the appeal is given, it may be well to explain how well accredited is the body that issues it. It is the University of Copenhagen itself which has instituted the Representative Students Council and determined its general character. Internally that council represents the students' interests toward the university; externally, toward the outer world. Minor councils unite to form the general council, which has public meetings, and appoints an executive committee to work in connection with the executive committee of the university.

Chiefly through the agency of this students' executive committee, the university has tried to further all measures which might improve their conditions. Thus, a special bureau has been set on foot to provide the cheapest possible lodgings; a refectory has been established in the university itself, where inexpensive meals may be obtained; and baths and gymnastic arrangements have been instituted. The committee are cooperating in the movement for providing special hostels under university control, also in the working out of the whole new scheme of bursaries, scholarships, etc., and in a special system of loans to students, repayable in five years' time. University Is Cosmopolitan

It must not be supposed that all this is possible because academic arrangements in Denmark are on a small scale. On the contrary, there are more than 3000 students inscribed as undergraduates in the University of Copenhagen, while at the other colleges in the city over 2000 students can be counted. University students are drawn from all sources, not only from the professional classes, and from the homes of minor officials, but also, as in Scotland, from the peasant stock.

Accordingly, when the president of the students' council (Dr. Vincent Naser) makes his appeal for effective cooperation between Danish students and those in other countries, he does so with full university backing. That appeal takes the form of a letter printed in The Times' educational supplement, from which source, also, the particulars given above are taken. Dr. Naser writes as follows:

"The Danish Board of Education and the Danish university authorities have requested me, as president of the representative committee of Danish students, to make use of the opportunity of my coming to England again in June to get into contact with English educational and university authorities. The Danish university is remodeling its organization, and is anxious, as soon as possible, to test its new ideas by getting into touch with English university authorities. My mission will, therefore, first consist in getting a preliminary idea of the trend of the growth of organization over here, and seeing personally some of your leading men and making sure of the establishment of a permanent understanding between English and Danish university people. For practical purposes, I here give the names and addresses of the officials who would readily undertake to facilitate communications between English and Danish university authorities: Kontorchef, Orlagard, Undervisnings-ministeriet, Frederiksholms Kanal, Copenhagen; and Universitets Sekretær, Povel Fons, Universitet Fru Plads, Copenhagen.

### Want Closer Cooperation

"The Danish university, through the agency of its official students' organization, the Studenterraadet (the Representative Committee of the Danish Students, Council of Undergraduates), sincerely wishes to establish a closer interchange of ideas with English universities. We are persuaded that the surest way to attain this end and to break down any false notions which may exist will be by broadening the existing channels, and by extending the incipient interchange of professors and graduates into interchange of university undergraduates and students at colleges. We also firmly believe that the chief point is not only to arrange for an exchange of subjects, but to provide for students attending lectures, but to make sure that the students are getting into real English and Danish surroundings, and, especially, that during their stay in the respective countries they are assimilated into the living academic organism of the university at which they are studying. I deeply feel how necessary it is at this moment for our Nation to get into the closest possible contact with the democratic civilization of the great western powers, especially England. It is most important that we shall improve in both countries the mutual understanding of that part of the younger generation which will in coming years take up professional and governmental situations and mold to considerable extent the public opinion of their country. It is essential to make sure that even students sojourning only for a short time in a university center should know where to go to get into touch with comrades and to be told where to live, where to go, and where not to go. Thus young people, unable perhaps for the time being to make a longer stay, may in later years, when in a position to do so, use every opportunity to further an understanding."

"Oh, I can see the first fairy should have come down a little to the right," said the English teacher, pouring over the diagrams. "I know I should make hundreds of mistakes like that; and what a trouble to have to rub them out each time. I should never have the patience to do it."

"It's much less trouble to the children if you rub out your mistakes on paper, rather than try to rub them out from their impressions. First impressions stick, you know," said the coach erasing the dotted line that had marked the first fairy's progress, in

is an official and permanent university institution where every English student can apply, and where he will be met by Danish students, who will make sure that he gets into Danish academic circles, and who will be willing to facilitate his journey in the Scandinavian countries by putting him in touch with local committees. Facilities as to the attendance of lectures and the provision of board and lodging will also be attended to by the same bureau.

"We very much hope that English university circles will take up the plan and help us in our work for furthering a real understanding between our respective peoples, and we hope that you will begin by reciprocating the steps we have taken in forming a central bureau of information, which is to act as a coordinating center for the university and students' organizations of the British universities."

"For further particulars apply to the Studenterraadet, University of Copenhagen, 6, Studiestræde, Copenhagen, K."

## DRAMATICS IN THE SCHOOL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"What is one to do with a set of children, all eager to act but who have had no dramatic experience, when one only has them a couple of hours a week, and a performance is expected at the end of term?" asked a teacher in one of the elementary schools, coming in for a consultation with the professional coach.

"Organize, organize, organize!" said the coach. "And don't forget you will have to do the work, to a great extent unaided by the children."

"But they must do the acting themselves," objected the teacher of English class.

"What they do, must be prepared by you, and their problems which as you say they will have to solve, must be clearly enunciated," said the coach, drawing a piece of paper toward him. "Nothing is more futile than for a coach, or a director, to go down to a class unprepared. Inspiration is an undependable affair. The coach who trusts to it, is too often led into the pitfall of indiscriminate experiment. Dramatic work is quite complex enough without the coach adding to the confusion by a misty concept of what has to be achieved. A coach is one of the few people who should not get into the habit of 'Try, try again!'

### Visiting First

"But how can you try effects until you have the children actually there?"

"By learning to visualize mentally."

The coach began to draw lines on the paper. "You can make a diagram of the stage and scene; then at least you can mark out the positions of your characters."

"But they are changing all the time."

"All the more reason why you should get a perfectly clear idea where and when they are to change. Let's mark stationary objects by a circle, and figures by an oblong; then we can tell whether your people are full face, side face, or at an angle, according to the direction of each oblong. What's your play?"

"The ever-popular Cinderella. There are four tree trunks at the back, representing the wood outside Cinderella's cottage. Behind each stands a flower fairy. But they will soon come out from behind the trees and then how am I to indicate the positions where they dance and run?"

"In diagram 2. Here's the first one, with our four oblongs behind the four circles. That didn't take long to draw," said the coach, marking out a plan a couple of inches square. "Then comes a second diagram with the next change of position. What are they to do?"

"Well, I had thought of the first fairy coming out alone," explained the teacher. "Or I might have all come out and dance round together, or it might be more effective if two of them ran out and back. There are so many ways."

"Yes, and there are so many ways of writing a poem or play or story," said the coach grimly. "But the author has to decide on the right one before his poem or play or story can be published. Now the children are going to publish your production, and you have to decide clearly what is to be done. You can decide perfectly well at the beginning and set down your decisions on paper."

### Diagramming the Action

"Well, suppose the first fairy runs out, as I planned originally," said the English teacher. "I can see, if I can decide on the first move now, I can go on to the next. She shall run out to the center."

The coach made a dotted line ending in an arrow pointing center; "Next, please!"

"Then the third fairy—oh, are you going to make another diagram?"

"One, as each change occurs, incorporating the action of the immediate moment," explained the coach. "Regard each diagram as a bit of moving picture film: in the third, you see we keep the second, and fourth oblongs (or fairies) behind the trees, first fairy oblong is planted center, and the third dotted line and arrow, running out from behind the third tree, arrives—where?"

"Oh, I can see the first fairy should have come down a little to the right," said the English teacher, pouring over the diagrams. "I know I should make hundreds of mistakes like that; and what a trouble to have to rub them out each time. I should never have the patience to do it."

"It's much less trouble to the children if you rub out your mistakes on paper, rather than try to rub them out from their impressions. First impressions stick, you know," said the coach erasing the dotted line that had marked the first fairy's progress, in

about five seconds. "Suppose you'd made that mistake in class?"

"I should have told the children to move."

"Something like this, eh? Get back a few steps, Sissie; yes, I told you center, but I meant a little to the right; and you move a few steps nearer her, George. Now next time when we go through this, don't run where I told you the first time, but to where you are now. Now Kitty, you come out!" Where do you think Sissie and George would have landed after half an hour of that sort of thing, when you came to repeat the scene?"

Planning in Advance

"But you don't mean I ought to know where each child ought to run to, before I take the lesson?" gasped the teacher.

"I most certainly do. You would know exactly where they were to go if you were teaching them a dance, wouldn't you?" asked the coach.

"But the dance is so much simpler," ruefully.

"Do novices find anything simple?"

"Well of course they have to learn to dance."

"And they have to learn to act, if they are going to act in a finished way with other actors," said the coach. "If you let your class or company, whatever you like to call it, run hither and thither, there would be no discipline and no possibility of bringing out any definite idea. Your author is the first designer of the scene, and the director can be looked upon as the author's executant, if you like, but the play was conceived as a whole design and one person must stand in front of it and see that the design is brought out in right light and shade, and pattern. Therefore the director or teacher must be thoroughly conversant with the problem of the play, just as much as with a mathematical problem, before he can attempt to help others to understand and work it out."

"But don't you think acting ought to be spontaneous?" said the English teacher. "I do like children to feel natural and unfettered."

"If you teach them a dance, you teach them steps and figures, don't you?" queried the director. "You don't say, 'Now Sissie and George just skip any place you like and any way,' and then call it a dancing lesson?"

"Some people do," smiled the English teacher.

### First Impressions

"Then why call it a lesson?" said the coach. "No, the first thing in teaching children dramatics, is to make them feel the scene and the characters say and do are perfectly real. The more clearly defined their first impressions are, the more convinced they will be. If you tell them the first fairy ran out from her tree to just that place and then the third ran yonder, and then the second and fourth joined them, and then they all did so and so, and if you stick to this, why, the children will accept what you say as fact. They will all build that scene mentally without confusion, will know what's expected of them, and will throw themselves into their parts with complete freedom and naturalness. They ought to feel everything they are doing is inevitable and unquestioned. But all the chopping and changing that goes on at most rehearsals merely blurs the impressions of the children, and makes them awkward and self-conscious. The actions of the characters are no longer real to them. Moreover, if you change their business from day to day, their trust in you departs, and the class gets a general sense of insecurity, and when they go before the public, feel they have nothing to depend on."

"In school and out of it our young people are constantly taught Japan's superiority in everything. The result of such teaching seems to be already apparent. Whereas we are still very much behind in the race of civilization and have much to learn from the West, many young men of Japan, who should know better, talk of their country being in the front rank of the world's greatest powers. There are even among them men who go the lengths of dreaming of world-domination by Japan. It is true that the opinions of such fanatics are not treated seriously by the general public. Still there is no denying that the Japanese people in general think too much of their strength and abilities as evinced in their newspapers and in their attitude toward things western. In the light of the latest German failure, it seems to us that both this German Government and people regarded themselves as supermen and came to underestimate the real strength of other nations. How this self-conceit of theirs, this overestimation of their own abilities, brought defeat and disaster upon them the world now well knows. Now does it not appear that our own government has been pursuing a similar policy in the education of our rising generation? We need not take much trouble to show that such is really the case. In fact, there is too much evidence of it."

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"As to speculations about the effect of the abolition or retention of Greek on the numbers of undergraduates, I will only say first that, as to numbers, Oxford is at present absolutely bursting with students, and has to reject large numbers of applications for want of room; and, secondly, that speculation against speculation, it seems to me probable that if there is one university which preserves the classical basis as a normal requirement for literary education, and thus maintains in this particular respect a peculiarly high and severe standard for its honor schools, the number of students desiring that form of university education will easily suffice to fill and to overflow it."

## GREEK AS OXFORD NON-ESSENTIAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Anyone who thinks that compulsory Greek has already been abolished at Oxford (as it has at Cambridge) should study Prof. Gilbert Murray's exposition of the present position of the reform. Slow as the whole body of M. A.'s is to consent to any change, they appear to be willing at last that students of mathematics and natural sciences shall not be compelled to take Greek as a preliminary subject before entering on their honor courses. In coming to this conclusion, they are seven years behind the resident Oxford teachers, who in 1912 declared themselves in favor of such a partial reform but were not prepared to agree to the complete abolition of Greek as advocated by the council.

Since Professor Murray was one of the authors of the compromise, and still holds to that position, his letter to The Times of May 24 has peculiar interest.

If his somewhat lengthy argument from the teaching of Milton to university literature students be omitted, the general exposition does not suffer materially. The essential part of the letter reads as follows:

"In the year 1912, Council proposed the complete abolition of Greek as a necessary subject at responses; the proposal was defeated in Congregation, and thereupon the professor of astronomy and I proposed a compromise, by which students of science and mathematics and those who did not seek honors should be excused from Greek, while it should still remain necessary for all who seek honors in literary subjects—e. g., in 'greats,' theology, history, English, and other modern languages. This compromise was passed in by the resident teachers, but the 'Greek Defense Committee' issued an S. O. S. call to the whole body of M. A.'s, who came up and defeated it.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Stately Castle of Windsor

The English have not been a people given to the building of palaces, and the stately Castle of Windsor alone redeems the country from the opprobrium of having no royal residence commensurate to the greatness of the Empire over which the monarch rules. This noble exception is indeed worthy of the Nation's best traditions. True, it does not dazzle by beauty and grace of design, like the palaces of Italian and Byzantine architecture, but standing proudly on an eminence commanding the fair valley of the Thames, the Castle, with its towers, battlements, and terraces grouped around the Norman keep, speak of massive strength, of endurance, and of regal power. "Madame, il est digne de vous," was the courtly utterance of the Tsar Nicholas when he visited Queen Victoria at Windsor.

The story of the Castle is as fascinating as a romance. Each stone breathes memories of the poetry, tradition, and legendary lore of the country. From Arthur's Knights of the Round Table to Edward VII and Queen Alexandra is a range of history which, filled in period by period, yields a rare harvest of national incident. Windsor is the home of Magna Charta, the shrine of St. George, the birthplace of the most noble Order of the Garter, and a spot sacred to the drama of Shakespeare, the "Chronicles" of Froissart, and the verse of Chaucer. Wandering round the precincts of the Castle, one half expects to see the whimsical figure of the father of English poetry in his long coat and pointed hood on his ambling steed, or to encounter the generous proportions of Falstaff or the mischievous faces of the Merry Wives. In the Great Park memories linger of Herne, the phantom hunter, on his coal black steed, and of Mabel Lyndwood rowing her skiff on the lake...

In the year 1066 we come to something much more tangible than the famous Round Table of the Arthurian legend, for then it was that William the Conqueror built on Windsor Hill a Norman keep or fortress of defense...

Elizabeth came with her brilliant train of courtiers and changed gloomy Windsor into a gay and sumptuous abode. She lodged her valued adviser, Cecil, Lord Burghley, in a suite of fine apartments; made her favorite, Robert Dudley, the fascinating and accomplished Earl of Leicester, Constable of the Castle; filled the vacant stalls in St. George's with Knights from among her distinguished courtiers; took down the banner of Philip of Spain from over the Sovereign's stall, and set up her own in solitary state... The court of statesmen, poets and wits, elegant men and women whom Elizabeth gathered around her at Windsor had had a smaller counter-

part under the brief régime of Anne Boleyn... She loved fresh air, like her great successor, Queen Victoria, and each day before dinner, walked of the state apartments, especially St. George's Hall, refers to the terrace as "a walk of incredible beauty, three hundred and eighty paces in length, set round on every side with supporters of wood, some sustain a balcony from whence the nobility and other persons of distinction can take the pleasure of seeing hunting and hawking in a lawn of sufficient space," and he proceeds to describe the magnificent view over the river, being rowed in a barge by picturesque watermen, and having about her a gay company.

Hentzner, the German traveler, who visited England in 1598, has left an

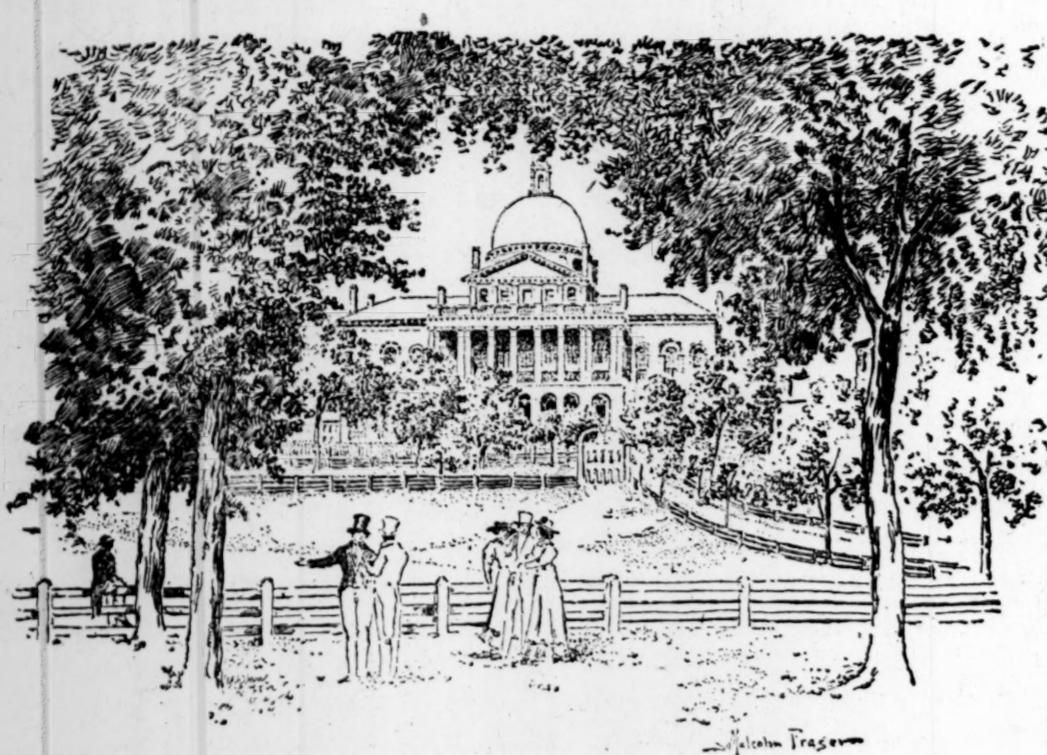
interesting picture of Windsor in the last years of Elizabeth's reign... Hentzner, after describing the glories of the state apartments, especially St. George's Hall, refers to the terrace as "a walk of incredible beauty, three hundred and eighty paces in length, set round on every side with supporters of wood, some sustain a balcony from whence the nobility and other persons of distinction can take the pleasure of seeing hunting and hawking in a lawn of sufficient space," and he proceeds to describe the magnificent view over the river, being rowed in a barge by picturesque watermen, and having about her a gay company.

Hentzner, the German traveler, who

would probably have passed from the growing recognition of a society he was beginning to find on the whole congenial, to the solitude of intellectual ostracism...

It is noticeable that it always seems to have been during the reigns of queens that the natural beauties of the Windsor grounds were enhanced. Elizabeth began the terrace, Anne laid out new gardens and beautified the park, while Victoria formed the slopes on the declivity below the North Terrace and developed the Home Farm

—Sarah A. Tooley.



From "Days and Ways in Old Boston," © by R. H. Stearns & Co., Boston, Massachusetts

Massachusetts State House in 1836, from the Common

## Hawthorne's Fourth on Boston Common

July 4th, 1838—A very bright hot sunny day; town much thronged; booths on the Common, selling gingerbread, sugar-plums, and confectionery, spruce beer and lemonade... On the top of one of the booths a monkey with a tail two or three feet long. He is fastened by a cord, which getting tangled with the flag over the booth, he takes hold and tries to free it. He is the object of much attention from the crowd, and played with by the boys, who toss gingerbread up to him which he nibbles and throws it down again. He reciprocates notice of some kind or another, with all who notice him. There is a sort of gravity about him. A boy pulls his long tail, whereat he gives a slight squeak, and for the future elevates it as much as possible... There are boys about with molasses candy almost melted down by the sun.

Shows: A mammoth rat; a collection of pirates and the like, in wax. Constables in considerable number parading about with their staves, some conversing with each other, producing an effect by their presence without having to interfere actively. One or two old salts... In general the people are temperate. At evening the effect of things rather more picturesquie; some of the booth-keepers knocking down the temporary structures and putting the materials in wagons to carry away; other booths lit up, and the lights gleaming through rents in the sail-cloth tops. The customers are rather riotous, calling loudly and whimsically for what they want... Shoutings and halloos, laughter... generally a good-natured tumult, and the constables use no severity, but interfere, if at all, in a friendly sort of way... There is a talkative and witty gingerbread seller holding forth to the people from his cart, making himself quite a noted character by his readiness of remark and humor, and disposing of all his wares. Late in the evening, during the fire-works, people are consulting how they are to get home—many having long miles to walk, a father with wife and children, saying it will be twelve o'clock before they reach home... The moon beautifully dark bright, not giving so white a light as sometimes... Gingerbread figures, in the shape of Jim Crow and other popular sur les Mœurs.

There are, too, certain questions of the most serious and lofty nature, which the salons excluded from the range of our authors and our literature just as they had always excluded them from conversation.—Brunetière.

## Across the Valley

Immediately before him the hillside fell away, clean and cleared for fifteen hundred feet, where a little village of beaten earth, clung to the steep tilt. All round it the tiny terraced fields lay out like aprons of patchwork on the knees of the mountain, and cows no bigger than beetles grazed between the smooth stone circles of the threshing-floors. Looking across the valley, the eye was deceived by the size of things, and could not at first realize that what seemed to be low scrub on the opposite mountain flank, was in truth a forest of hundred-foot pines. Purun Bhagat saw an eagle swoop across the gigantic hollow, but the great bird dwindled to a dot ere it was half-way over. A few bands of scattered clouds strung up and down the valley, catching on a shoulder of the hills, or rising up and dying out when they were level with the head of the pass. "And here shall I find peace," said Purun Bhagat.—Kipling.

## Sea Solitude

Hung like a rich pomegranate o'er the sea  
The ripened moon; along the tranced sand  
The feather-shadowed ferns drooped dreamfully;  
The solitude's evading harmony  
Mingled remotely over sea and land; A light wind woke and whispered warily.  
And myriad ripples tinkled on the strand.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

## From 'The Adirondacs'

Look to yourselves, ye polished gentlemen!  
No city airs or arts pass current here.  
Your rank is all reversed; let men of cloth  
Bow to the stalwart churls in overalls:  
They are the doctors of the wilderness,  
And we the low-prized laymen.  
In sooth, red flannel is a saucy test  
Which few can put on with impunity.  
What make you, master, fumbling at  
the oar?  
Will you catch crabs? Truth tries  
pretension here.  
The sallow knows the basket-maker's thumb;  
The oar, the guide's. Dare you accept  
the tasks  
He shall impose...  
Tell the sun's time, determine the true  
north.  
Or stumbling on through vast self-same  
wild woods  
To thread by night the nearest way  
to camp? —Emerson.

## Lincoln and the Declaration

The Declaration of Independence was formed by the representatives of American liberty from thirteen states of the confederacy... These communities, by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the universe. This was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the creator to his creatures.

Besides that, it is polite to share the opinion of everybody else, we do not meet together to weary, on the contrary, to amuse ourselves.

Thus it follows that the salons are in this way responsible, to say nothing about other matters, for all: the artificiality and superficiality of the Esprit des Lois and of the Essai sur les Mœurs.

They grasped not only the whole race of men then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great and self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth and justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land, so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built.—Lincoln (1858).

Bi bont du bant.

The Précieuses are partly responsible for this. It is not that they aimed at or wished this, it is not even, in a certain sense, that they did anything for it. But they ignored the existence of too many things round about them; they had not a sufficient knowledge of the world or of life, but only of the salons and of the court, and of a few men of letters; their experience was lacking in breadth and variety. Envious of the suffrage of the salons, the men of letters in their turn, wishing to have, as is said,

"There is little in Carlyle's life at any time that can be called eventful. From first to last it was that of a retired scholar, a thinker demanding sympathy while craving after solitude," John Nicol writes. "Our authorities for all that we do not see in his published works are found in his voluminous correspondence, copious autobiographical jottings, and the three volumes of his wife's letters and journals dating from the commencement of the struggle for recognition in London."

"There is no record of an original writer or artist coming from the north of our island to make his mark on the south, succeeding, and then retracing his steps. Had Carlyle done so, he

## The Power of Principle

written for The Christian Science Monitor

"JESUS' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love." These words of Mrs. Eddy's, in Science and Health (p. 26), no one will be inclined to dispute, and yet Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth were extremely unpopular to the majority of the people of his day. To continue, therefore, in his effort to save the world from its own blindness, ignorance and suffering, called for the exercise of a love so pure and unselfish that it transcends our human sense of love entirely.

We find no difficulty in understanding the love which prompted great deeds of sacrifice and devotion, such as those of the stretcher-bearers who saved the wounded on the battlefields under fire; of men who held positions while the enemy surrounded them, in order that the main body of the army might withdraw to a better line of defense; of wonderful deeds at sea when the sacrifice of a man's sense of life was demanded of him to save a ship's crew or a fleet. We realize that a high sense of Principle must indeed have governed the love that nerfed them to those great sacrifices. And yet, there can be no doubt that we have scarcely touched the hem of the garment, have scarcely begun to understand the love that gave Jesus power to face the malice of a world which was determined to resist his own salvation with every weapon in its power. These splendid instances of sacrifice were offered spontaneously to comrades and others in deep straits, when all were facing a common danger, but Jesus taught and practiced the truth for the sake of cold and calculating foes, who plotted to destroy his mission, blast his character and finally deprive him of his life.

Christ Jesus had very few friends, according to the Bible narrative, and those few he had were called upon for tremendous proofs of faithfulness. They must share, to some extent, the indignities and the contumely that were hurled at him, if they were to remain with him. Nothing, it is plain, but an understanding of divine Principle, which is Love, could have held them. Had it not been for his teaching of Truth, would they not have been swayed by the same mesmerism as the crowd and gone with the crowd to do evil? From Jesus they had learned to love truly, therefore they were able to reflect the light of his compassion for the deep ignorance of the blinded mortal, and, gauging aright the circumstance, were able to see what lay behind it. Such true and practical unselfishness as the disciples displayed "makes us admit its Principle to be Love."

Jesus' sacrifice was, of course, for the whole world and for all time. He was introducing a new era. The magnitude of his mission was known to himself and the very nature of this knowledge secured its success. To understand Spirit, God, good, as the Principle of the universe, is to apprehend that that which is the opposite of Spirit is without Principle. The common human belief that life is material, and yet is created by Spirit, is devoid of Principle; an understanding which rests on Principle must always dispel the results of this erroneous conception. It is easy for every one to comprehend that Principle, which is God, must be Love, and easy to admit also, that to bring this knowledge of Principle or Love, to humanity is an act of Love. Mrs. Eddy says (p. 272, Science, and Health), "The divine Principle of the universe must interpret the universe." Humanity must, then, learn by means of revelation what the universe, including man, is. It must learn the truth that makes free, for by no other means can it escape from the suffering which is inevitable while it rests on a falsity and acts from an entirely wrong basis. Jesus' understanding of God was spiritual, it was scientific and demonstrable; he was naturally impelled by Love to teach the truth to the people and to heal by its means.

If the human race is to find escape from the helplessness of a false belief, it must seek and find the truth in Christian Science, the Science that Jesus practiced. It must learn the positive Principle which is Love. Christian Science shows man as spiritual, not subject to material birth, temptation or death. It shows him, undeservedly, as the first chapter of Genesis shows him, to be made in the likeness of God. Thus God, Principle, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, is understood as the only Principle governing man.

For the individual who suddenly or slowly apprehends this fact a great light breaks, and he commences immediately to put the truth into practice. The facts of being can only be fully apprehended through the demonstration of divine Principle. The human being makes his way out of the belief that he lives in the flesh, and under material law, by the demonstration of divine law. He turns from the so-called laws of matter to the law of Spirit. He identifies himself with man in God's likeness and endeavors continually to turn away from the material senses which would identify him with mortality. As he becomes more conscious of the stupendous facts of reality he grows willing to sacrifice his love of material things so that he may gain a little in the knowledge of Spirit, and he understands the real meaning of Jesus' great devotion. He apprehends, too, how much Mary Baker Eddy, who rediscovered Christian Science, the spir-

itual law of Life that Jesus taught, must have obeyed the Principle which is Love in order to give the truth, whole, to indifferent humanity, to awaken it from its sleep in the belief that life is material.

Obedience to the Principle which is Love has revealed the truth to mankind and only obedience to this same Principle can demonstrate it. In the knowledge of divine Principle rests salvation from sin, sickness and death. "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty," Mrs. Eddy says, "and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God, and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, no divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." (Science and Health, p. 237.)

## Wordsworth

Not Milton's keen translunar music thine;  
Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;  
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;  
Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.

What hast thou that could make so large amends  
For all thou hadst not, and thy peers possessed.  
Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends—  
Thou hadst for weary feet the gift of rest.

From Shelley's dazzling glow or thunderous haze,  
From Byron's tempest-anger, tempest-mirth,  
Men turned to thee and found—not blast and blaze,  
Tumult of tottering heavens, but peace on earth.

Not peace that grows by Lethe, scentless flower.  
There in white languors to decline and cease;  
But peace whose names are also rapture,  
Cleare sight and love: for these are parts of peace.

—William Watson.

## Old-Time Flowers

As for marigolds, poppies, hollyhocks and valorous sunflowers, we shall never have a garden without them, both for thine own sake and for the sake of old-fashioned folk, who used to love them.—Henry Ward Beecher.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Independence, and Its Day

NOTHING is more natural than that the people of the United States should look upon July 4, in each recurring year, as a day of celebration. As Independence Day, it marks the signing of that historic Declaration which, while establishing the United States as an independent Nation, set up for the New World a doctrine of individual liberty and human rights, that was to have perpetual effect in developing and expanding the idea of freedom everywhere. The day is one of exultation, as the form of its customary observance has so adequately testified. But it is also, in all verity, a day of reconsecration. Crowds may be readier to participate in the activities of celebration than they are to join in the more serious considerations. Yet unless the crowds which form the body of this Nation learn to pledge themselves to those ideas that are commemorated by Independence Day, this holiday will in time be hardly worth celebrating.

Already the day is witness to the popular acceptance of independence as something that enhances the value of citizenship in the United States, as something to be prized. Yet it is doubtful if anybody often takes the trouble to consider what the word actually betokens. Offhand, independence is perhaps most frequently held synonymous with freedom or liberty, two other words that are indelibly written into the associations of this American holiday. Independence is liberty, but it is more than that. It carries not only the significance of absence of control by others but also the meaning of self-control, and so self-government. Government, however, inevitably has in it the idea of administration of law, regulation; and thus, exactly as self-government involves self-control, so in that independence which the people of this country are so accustomed to hail as liberty and freedom, we find almost the opposite element, restraint. In the light of the occurrences of recent times, perhaps this phase of independence should be better emphasized than it has been, in July 4 orations. If there are elements in American citizenship that would see, in the liberty guaranteed by the independence of the United States, an opportunity for the exercise of untrammeled will and the exploitation of self-interest, the holiday might well bring home to all such that independence involves responsibility, and that, alike for individuals and for nations, freedom from control by others imposes the responsibility to control oneself.

Oft-quoted, from the Declaration of Independence, is that statement of truth held to be self-evident, namely, that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But less often is it brought to popular attention that, by the terms of this same document, governments are instituted among men for the express purpose of securing these rights. That is to say, the restraints that are the chief part of government are an essential for all, if the individual anywhere is actually to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, even though these be conceded to be unalienable rights.

*Ecco quoniam, quoniam joendum  
Habitate fratres in unum.*

Or, as the Book of Psalms has it, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" Liberty, anywhere, is realized only as the world makes some approach to existing as a union of brothers; and if the liberty of individuals is proportionately greater under the government of the United States than it is under the autocratic forms of Old Europe, certainly it is because the United States has proportionately approached nearer to the conditions of a great brotherhood, wherein each seeks his own good, not selfishly apart from, but definitely and consciously along with, the common good of all. Government, as exemplified by the United States form, derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, but it must exercise those powers positively, to secure for every individual within its jurisdiction "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And by the same token, "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." For the government of the United States, in order to be true to American ideals, must be such that those ideals shall be expressed in all activities of American life. It is not enough that independence be manifested in the Nation's freedom from control by other nations; there must be independence of all branches of government from control by any influence that would tend to restrict or nullify freedom. Legislatures and the courts, the home, the shop, the neighborhood, must show their independence of control by any form of autocracy if the American ideals are to be preserved and perpetuated.

It is, as Frances Kellar so well says, the native-born American who is the keeper of these ideals. "His is the spirit," she says, "that will maintain the free and strong institutions of America. His reception of the immigrant and the contacts he makes with him in large measure determine the immigrant's understanding of America and his reaction toward it." And the day of days on which to effect these contacts, and to pledge the people of the country anew to the ideals of a government that shall secure liberty for every citizen, is Independence Day.

### Japan and Korea

A short time ago, a well-known authority on Japan, one by no means antagonistic to that Nation, declared that Japan, in so far as her policy toward China was concerned, was no worse than the other Great Powers. "Japan's present position," he said in effect, "is much more her misfortune than her fault. She happened to

be still abroad when the sun got up, and she has been caught with the goods on her." This is, of course, but another way of stating the simple fact that Japan has not moved with the times; that, far from recognizing the civilization of the West for what it is, a slow but none the less inevitable progression, a progression which cannot be truly shared in unless its underlying motive is, in some measure, apprehended, she has seen it simply as a series of good, bad, and indifferent plans of government, any one of which she was free to adopt.

Some thirty years ago, Japan exhaustively examined these plans, and, after due deliberation, chose the German one. With little knowledge of history, at any rate with no adequate apprehension of its significance; practically devoid of any appreciation of right and justice as abstract qualities, that is to say, apart from the way in which they might be held to subserve the ends of interest, the Japanese, born copyists, applied themselves to the great work of copying what lay before them, and the German idea embodied in the Constitution thus found resting place in fruitful soil. Within a few years the Japanese began to astonish the world, or that part of it that did not understand; but that part that did understand early fore-saw the day when the rising tide of real progress would deal hardly with the lath and plaster city of the "new Japan." That day is the present day. The sun has risen, Japan has been caught with the goods on her, and instead of rising, as she might rise, to a breadth of outlook in the new world which would place her in a position quite impregnable, she is found confidently clinging to an exploded system, blindly reassuring herself that where Germany failed she can succeed, and seeking to silence all protest with an empty *tu quoque*.

So far, this policy has apparently succeeded. By some means which are not yet known, she managed to browbeat the Peace Conference into acquiescence in her quite immoral aims in Shantung, whilst, by the adoption of methods with which Germany has made the world all too familiar, she is succeeding in maintaining a Japanese peace in Korea. Both these achievements, however, are indeed Pyrrhic victories. A few hours before the German delegates affixed their names to the peace treaty, at that great gathering at Versailles where the empty place of the Chinese delegation had an ominous meaning all its own, Mr. Clemenceau received this cabled message from the representatives of the Korean independence movement: "The people and government of Korea will not be bound by, or consider valid any act or signature of the Japanese Government or delegates affecting the government policy or independence of Korea." Almost simultaneously with the dispatch of this cable, that curiously tenacious body, the Council of State of the provisional government of Korea, issued the terms of the provisional constitution of the new Republic of Korea which it claims to represent.

Now, in these days, it is the easiest thing in the world to draw up a constitution on paper, a constitution redolent of democratic feeling. During the past few years, the world has had a veritable surfeit of such "high-minded documents." But in this simple statement, issued by the Korean Provisional Government, it is seen that the Koreans make no claim, or arrogate to themselves no high purpose, which they have not shown themselves, in the bitter times of the last few months, ready and more than ready to stand by. Anyone who knows the Japanese way in Korea, and, in the light of that understanding, reads this latest Korean statement, as he will be able to read it, "between the lines," will find himself reinforced at once, both as to the Japanese method, and as to the enlightened determination of the Korean to be free from it. The government of the people by the people, religious liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the great standbys of democracy everywhere, find a place, of course, in the statement, and the demand for them hints at nothing beyond the usual tyranny of an autocratic power like Japan. Of quite a different order, however, is that solemn declaration contained in the "ninth provision," by which that terrible moral blight which Japan has foisted on the Koreans is declared abolished.

### Sir Robert Borden's Motion

JUST eighteen months ago, when the war was rapidly nearing its period of greatest stress for the Allies, the Prime Minister of Canada, in consultation with his recently formed Union Cabinet, took a great decision. Canada had food enough and to spare for herself. Her great resources, the products of her vast grain lands and stock farms, placed her a long way from want. Europe, however, was in great straits for food. The German submarine was playing havoc with the grain ships sent to its relief, and, every week that passed, with still several months to the next harvest, saw ever greater drafts made on the world's all too scanty store of grain.

Sir Robert Borden realized clearly that, in such circumstances, conservation to the uttermost was the urgent demand of the hour, not for Canada, but by Canada for Europe. And so, with that straight logic which is so characteristic of all his political actions, he saw the inevitability of war-time prohibition. It was nothing to him that neither Great Britain, France, nor the United States saw it. It was equally nothing to him that large quantities of the grain saved by Canadian abstinence for export to Great Britain would be used on its arrival for the making of liquor. The duty of Canada was clear enough. "It is essential," he declared, "and indeed vital for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited, and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose." And so, as the outcome of this conviction, there came the famous order-in-council of December, 1917, proclaiming federal war-time prohibition throughout the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Far and wide, the action of Canada was acclaimed as one of the most notable contributions to the winning of the war, and, from the first, its good effect in the Dominion became apparent. Many difficulties, it is true, were placed in the way of the authorities' rendering the order effective. Indeed, within a few weeks of the

promulgation of the order-in-council, practically all the well-known devices for evading the law were attempted in various parts of the Dominion. The authorities, however, were prepared for them all. A special force was available in most places to deal with the question, and when offenders were convicted, they were dealt with after an exemplary fashion.

The liquor interests, however, were very far from abandoning hope, and, after a time, recognizing that prohibition as long as the war lasted was irrevocable, they began to concentrate their efforts on the lifting of the ban on liquors as soon as the war should be over. Their great nightmare was the emergence of war-time prohibition into peace-time prohibition on a permanent basis. And so, first here and now there, the legality of the order in council began to be impugned. It might be legal for the government to proclaim war-time prohibition as an emergency measure during the war, but was it legal for the government to proclaim, as it had done, prohibition for twelve months after the conclusion of peace? Once the armistice was signed the discussion grew rapidly in volume, until, at last, it became apparent to the government that the simplest way of settling the matter would be to introduce a measure into Parliament confirming the order-in-council which extended prohibition over the debated twelve months. Such a measure was accordingly introduced, passed the House of Commons by a substantial majority, and was sent up to the Senate. In the Senate it was amended so as to make the federal prohibition terminable on the conclusion of peace, and thus destroy the whole purpose of the measure. It was then that Sir Robert Borden brought forward his motion. Sir Robert did not mince matters. The Senate amendment, he declared, destroyed "the principle and purpose of the bill." The orders-in-council were valid during the continuance of the war in any event and without any confirming act, and possibly they might be valid for the period of twelve months thereafter, as mentioned in the orders-in-council. Therefore the bill as amended by the Senate did not give the orders-in-council any greater validity than they now had, while, on the other hand, it expressly limited their possible operation.

"In view of the difficulty which confronts the country during the period of readjustment," Sir Robert Borden's motion continued, "and having regard to danger of unemployment and to conditions of unrest which now prevail throughout Canada, the reasons which justified the passing of the orders-in-council continue to exist during demobilization and will continue to exist throughout the period covered by the bill as passed by the House. The bill as passed by the House is in the interests of the maintenance of peace, order and good government in Canada, and it will tend to prevent waste, promote thrift, and increase national efficiency."

Sir Robert Borden won his point, for the House supported his motion by a large majority. The next move rests with the Senate.

### Henley

Its full name is, of course, Henley-on-Thames, to distinguish it from the several other Henleys in England, but at this time of the year, before the war, at any rate, and now happily once again, there is no danger of being considered too indefinite when one speaks of just Henley. And by Henley one does not mean only, or indeed chiefly, the sleepy old-world town, on one of the most beautiful of the upper reaches of the Thames, but rather the great aquatic event and the great social event which goes to make "Henley week" one of the great rowing fixtures in the world.

How it all came to be what it is, it is not easy to decide. Henley, like Topsy, "just growed." Some seventy-odd years ago, a race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed over the wonderful straight reach of the Henley course, and for many years thereafter only the universities and colleges contended. Then the public schools came in, and then rowing men who had left the university, old blues, and such like, men who had been giants with the sculls, and who desired to continue to do great things, went their way and founded other rowing clubs. In due course, they came to Henley, each summer, in the early days of July, when the river is at its best, and there they matched themselves against this crew and that crew, making great sport for an ever-increasing army of onlookers, who lined the bank or disported themselves in all manner of craft up and down the edge of the course.

In those days, say the seventies and the early eighties, Henley was the most informal affair. One camped out, hired a lodging, or moored a houseboat under a shady tree, and dressed as one pleased. In those days, too, the best dressed woman on the river was in boating serge, whilst the al fresco meal and the ubiquitous sandwich were the order of the day. It was just the one day, in the seventies; for it was not until the eighties that the single day's regatta was extended to two, and, soon afterward, to three. And as it was extended, its character gradually changed.

Year by year, "Society" had been drifting toward Henley, for the regatta, in increasing numbers, and with the advent of the motor car, placing Henley, only some forty miles away, within easy reach of London, came the added possibility of wonderful dresses, donned at leisure in London in the morning, and returned to London the same evening. Then in place of the camping out, the al fresco meal, and the lounging round in "woodland dress," came the club lawn, the recherche luncheon, sent down by a London caterer, and the exquisite toilet.

There are many who regret the Henley of the old days, but there is no getting away from the fact that, from a purely scenic point of view, there are few pageants more wonderful than the pageant of the straight mile of the Thames at Henley today, during Henley week. As one writer aptly puts it, you will not see a finer "flower picture" than the throng of boats, punts, dinghies, cockleshells and others, drawn from the upper and lower Thames, which swarm the sides of the river when Henley week begins, whilst the club inclosures are ablaze with frocks and hats and sunshades. Then, as far as the regatta is concerned, there is no doubt as to its importance as one of the greatest rowing meetings of the

world. Oarsmen come to Henley from the four quarters of the globe, amateurs all, for the professional is barred. Indeed, it is part of the spirit of Henley that everything should be done for the love of the thing. And so there has come about Henley's own definition of an amateur as one who is to get nothing but honor, "or a useless pot," from his skill.

### Notes and Comments

THERE was one short passage in Lord Robert Cecil's recent speech on the League of Nations, at the Albert Hall, that recalled the glamour which surrounds the great name he bears, and awakened afresh the train of thought so often evoked during the war by the contemplation of yet another Cecil holding high office in the service of his country at yet another crisis in his history. Was it only fancy, or was there something of a thrill in the voice of Lord Robert himself when he cited "Elizabeth of England" first in the list of those who in the past have dreamed of a league of nations?

And, thought once diverted into such channels, one fell naturally to musing upon many things; upon the spectacle, for instance, of a Cecil ruthlessly denouncing the once sacrosanct doctrine of the balance of power; upon the long process of development that had set him upon the platform side by side with J. R. Clynes, M.P., former mill worker and whilom Controller of the Nation's food supply; upon the changed times which earned for the author of a certain epithet, hurled from the gallery at the principal speaker, calm and methodical expulsion, instead of the "Off with his head!" which would inevitably have been his fate—once upon a time. Not, however, that the Robert Cecil of today appears to be particularly impressed by the contrast between now and then. On the contrary, to judge from his general tone, it has not yet gone nearly far enough. For instance, there is good reason to believe that the one fault he had to find with his audience of that evening was that it was "too respectable."

ANY animal would feel complimented, if it understood English, by the things which his knowledge as a naturalist leads Eno Mills to say of the American grizzly bear, in his book about the life and habits of the great creature which has been so closely associated with the history of the northwestern United States. "The grizzly," says Mr. Mills, "is still developing. He appreciates play and has marked individuality. He is the greatest animal that is without voice. Stories of this animal that walks like a man" ever appeal; he is the most impressive animal on the continent. He is the dominant and the most distinguished animal of the world." Any animal of which a naturalist can speak in such terms as these certainly should not be allowed to disappear for lack of government protection, and it is satisfactory to know that, in seeking to legalize the position of the grizzly, Mr. Mills has the sympathy and backing of both naturalists and sportsmen.

TO most people in the United States the continued existence of grizzly bears is a matter of indifference, but a reading of the arguments advanced by Mr. Mills for the passage of laws protecting the grizzly from threatened extermination will probably, in a great many cases, enroll their support. The grizzly bear, says Mr. Mills, "is not a bad fellow, there is no just claim against him, but he has paid the penalty of being misunderstood." In other words, the grizzly has been considered and relentlessly pursued as a dangerous criminal, when he is really in many ways a useful animal. Not more than one grizzly in a hundred, it is claimed, ever attacks live stock or other large animals. Already extinct in California, the bears are decreasing elsewhere, and unless protected by law it is only a matter of years when this remarkable animal, which exists only in western North America, will have vanished. Other big game in the United States has been legally protected. Now that the matter has been broached, the inclusion of the grizzly will probably follow.

IN THE coolness of a Hampstead house on a hot June day, the members of the Civic and Moral Education League listened to Professor Gilbert Murray delivering himself of his views on "whether it is possible to make any moral estimate of our own time." His words on education were somewhat of a relief, in this self-conscious age, so eminently possessed of the education mania. An extreme interest in education appeared to him a suspicious thing, since for a society to be constantly crying out for education showed something wrong somewhere. "You feel there is something wrong, and you try to correct it artificially," commented the professor.

THEN there was the subject of health. Professor Murray touched on it in his disquisition on the moral characteristics of these bewildering times. "It seems," he said, "that not only we are unable to judge whether we are as a community moving toward health or away from it—we cannot even say what health is." With a Ministry of Health in a fair way of realization in England, here comes one wise man who admits that what health is is very much of a conjecture!

WHEN Shakespeare expressed, in an oft-quoted sentence, the truth that a rose by any other name would still be the same object, he apparently did not consider that the other name might be more difficult to spell and pronounce. Just this difficulty is now prominent in America in the matter of the names of citizens, new and old, who derive from foreign ancestry. A rose, one might say, is exactly the same thing as it would be if called a rosokovskopuloski; but for everyday purposes the present name is preferable. Judges frequently refuse to sanction a change of name because those already known by it object to this artificial increase of their miscellaneous name-family. The situation is puzzling. Perhaps a solution would be to appoint a commission with full powers to invent a few hundred new and easy names for the use of judges when the inconveniently-named petition for something different.